

**Report of the Global Environment Facility
to the Ninth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties
to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic
Pollutants**

8 April 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report provides information on the operation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in its role as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in accordance with paragraphs 7 to 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. This report covers the reporting period of July 2016 to June 2018.
2. This report also provides an account of the GEF's support to the Stockholm Convention over the sixth replenishment period (GEF-6) of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018, as well as an overview of the results of the seventh GEF replenishment (GEF-7) negotiations.
3. Since the eighth Conference of the Parties (COP 8) of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants in April 2017, the GEF has approved 2 programs covering 13 countries, 11 full-sized projects (FSPs) covering 16 countries, 5 medium-sized projects (MSPs) covering 12 countries, and 10 enabling activity (EA) projects covering 10 countries.
4. In total, \$139.81 million of GEF resources were utilized for programming to support the Stockholm Convention during the reporting period. This amount consists of GEF project grants of \$125.91 million, \$2.16 million for project preparation grants (PPGs), and \$11.74 million for agency fees.¹
5. Excluding EAs, the GEF grant resources programmed during the reporting period leveraged \$1.43 billion² in co-financing, or 11 dollars for each GEF dollar invested.^{3, 4}
6. In GEF-6, \$554 million was notionally allocated to the chemicals and wastes focal area, of which \$375 million was allocated to the support the Stockholm Convention.
7. The GEF Council at its 51st meeting in October 2016 considered options for addressing a projected shortfall in resources due to fluctuations in the exchange rate of the US dollar against other donor currencies.⁵
8. The adjusted GEF-6 allocation for the chemicals and wastes focal area was \$467 million, reflecting the projected shortfall of 16 percent for the focal area.⁶

¹ GEF project grant, as defined in the 2014 Co-Financing Policy, is the amount of GEF funds provided for the GEF-financed project. It does not include project preparation grants or GEF Agency fees. (GEF, 2014, [Co-Financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.46/09).

² This amount includes multi-focal area (MFA) projects and multi-Chemicals Convention projects.

³ Co-financing figures in this report are calculated based on the 2014 Co-Financing Policy, in effect during the reporting period. Co-financing ratio is determined by the total of non-GEF resources provided for a project compared to GEF grant resources, including the GEF project grant and PPG. EAs, which do not require co-financing, are not counted in the portfolio co-financing ratio.

⁴ This value is for the portfolio consisting of stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects, multi-focal projects, and projects for multiple chemicals-related conventions. Stand-alone Stockholm projects leveraged on average 6:1 during the reporting period.

⁵ GEF, 2016, [Update on GEF-6 Resource Availability](#), Council document GEF/C.51/04.

⁶ The Council document considered the entire focal area financial envelope. Accordingly, the 16 percent projected shortfall was applied to the focal area envelope.

9. Of this adjusted allocation for the chemicals and wastes focal area, \$281.87 million was utilized for programming to support the Stockholm Convention during GEF-6. This amount is comprised of \$253.09 million of GEF project grants, \$4.99 million for PPGs, and \$23.79 million for agency fees. The GEF-6 support for the Stockholm Convention is approximately 75 percent of the original GEF-6 notional allocation, reflecting a 25 percent reduction.

10. The GEF-6 programming of resources supported 16 countries to conduct their National Implementation Plans (NIPs), 22 countries to conduct MSPs, and 45 countries to conduct FSPs including programs for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

11. For the GEF-6 period, the GEF grant resources, excluding EAs, leveraged \$2.44 billion, or 10 dollars for every GEF dollar invested, from co-financing.^{7, 8}

12. The corporate target for POPs reduction in the GEF-6 period was 80,000 metric tons. The Corporate Scorecard presented at the 54th GEF Council meeting in June 2018 reported expected results for POPs of 76,251 metric tons. This means the GEF-6 POPs projects are projected to achieve over 95 percent of the original corporate target despite a 25 percent drop in the original GEF-6 notional allocation.

13. The expected POPs reduction results include obsolete chemicals (5,826 tons), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (19,923 tons), perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and PFOS and/or PFOS containing material (36,652 tons), and others (13,850 tons). Unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) reduction is reported at 439 gTEQ. As UPOPs did not have a target in GEF-6, their reduction is not included in the corporate targets.^{9, 10}

14. The seventh replenishment of the GEF (GEF-7) approved an indicative allocation of \$599 million for the chemicals and wastes focal area.¹¹

15. The GEF-7 results framework¹² establishes a target of reducing 100,000 metric tons of chemicals and 1,300 gTEQ of UPOPs. It is expected that these results will be achieved through both focal area programming and through both the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (IP) and Food, Land Use and Restoration IP in GEF-7.

⁷ This value is for the portfolio consisting of stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects, multi-focal projects, and projects for multiple chemicals-related conventions. Stand-alone Stockholm Convention projects for the GEF-6 period leveraged 1:5 in co-financing (excluding EAs).

⁸ Co-financing is not required for EAs according to the 2014 Co-Financing Policy, which was in effect for the reporting period (GEF, 2014, [Co-Financing Policy](#)).

⁹ The score card compiles Global Environmental Benefits at GEF Council approval and CEO Endorsement stages.

¹⁰ GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Corporate Score Card](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/Info.03.

¹¹ GEF, 2018, [Summary of Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.03.

¹² GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	i
List of Tables	iv
List of Figures.....	iv
Introduction.....	1
Part I: Reporting Required in Accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility.....	1
A. Response to Guidance from the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention [MOU Paragraph 9 a]	1
B. Synthesis of Projects Approved by the GEF Council during the Reporting Period [MOU Paragraph 9 b].....	14
C. Listing of Projects Approved by the Council and Financial Resources [MOU Paragraph 9 c]	15
D. Project Proposal Not Approved in a Work Program by the GEF Council [MOU Paragraph 9 d]...	15
E. Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of Stockholm Projects in GEF-6 [MOU Paragraph 10]	15
F. Information on Other Matters Concerning the Discharge of Functions under Article 13, Paragraph 6 [MOU Paragraph 11]	17
G. Views of the GEF Council on Guidance Decided by the Conference of the Parties [MOU Paragraph 12]	17
H. Matters Arising from Reports Received by COP [MOU Paragraph 13]	17
I. Cooperation with Secretariat of Stockholm Convention	18
Part II: GEF Support to the Stockholm Convention in the GEF-6 Period.....	20
A. Resource Programmed in GEF-6.....	20
B. Co-financing.....	22
C. Thematic and Regional Distributions of GEF-6 Portfolio	23
D. Agency Involvement in GEF-6 Portfolio	25
E. Support for Synergies across Chemicals Conventions	26
F. Summary of GEF-6 Support	26
Part III: Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.....	28
Abbreviations and Acronyms	29
Annex 1: Projects Approved in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018)	31
Annex 2: Projects under the Small Grants Program Approved in the Reporting Period (July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018)	34
Annex 3: Project Approved in GEF-6 (July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018) for the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention	42
Annex 4: Consolidated Responses to Guidance Provided from COP 1 to COP 8.....	49
Initial Guidance to the Financial Mechanism	49
Consolidated Additional Guidance to the Financial Mechanism.....	58

<i>Article 3 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Intentional Production and Use.....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Article 5 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Unintentional Production.....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Article 7 - Implementation Plans</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Article 8 - Information Exchange</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Article 9 - Information Exchange</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Article 12 - Technical Assistance.....</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Article 13 - Financial Resources and Mechanisms</i>	<i>77</i>
<i>Article 14 - Interim Financial Arrangements.....</i>	<i>78</i>
<i>Article 16 - Effectiveness Evaluation.....</i>	<i>118</i>

Annex 5: Findings Relevant to the Stockholm Convention in Country Evaluations Conducted by the Independent Evaluation Office in GEF-6122

Annex 6: List and Links to All GEF Reports to the Stockholm Convention126

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: GEF Response to Guidance Received from the Eighth Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention	1
Table 2: GEF-6 Chemicals and Wastes Programs and Initial Indicative Allocations	20
Table 3: GEF Project Grants Programmed for the Stockholm Convention in GEF-6	21
Table 4: Number of Countries Receiving Support in GEF-6.....	21

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-6.....	22
Figure 2: Thematic Distribution of Programmed GEF-6 Project Grants for Stockholm Convention	23
Figure 3: Regional Distribution of Programmed GEF-6 Project Grants for Stockholm Convention	24
Figure 4: Sectors Receiving GEF-6 Support per Region	25
Figure 5: Agency Distribution of Programmed GEF-6 Project Grants for Stockholm Convention	26

INTRODUCTION

1. This report provides information on the operation of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in its role as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the Financial Mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, in accordance with paragraphs 7 to 13 of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the annex of decision SC-1/11. This covers the reporting period of July 2016 to June 2018.

2. This report additionally provides an account of the GEF's support to the Stockholm Convention GEF-6 period of July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018, as well as an overview of the results of the GEF-7 replenishment process.

PART I: REPORTING REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES AND THE COUNCIL OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

3. This section provides information on the GEF's support of the Stockholm Convention for the reporting period of July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018.

A. RESPONSE TO GUIDANCE FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 A]

4. The eighth Conference of the Parties (COP 8) of the Stockholm Convention was held from April 24 to May 5, 2017. This COP provided guidance to the GEF on overall strategies, policies, programme priorities, and eligibility for access to and utilization of financial resources specifically in the context of the seventh replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund. Table 1 below is the complete list of COP 8 guidance and the GEF's response. Annex 4 provides an update to all previous guidance provided to the GEF since COP 1.

Table 1: GEF Response to Guidance Received from the Eighth Conference of Parties to the Stockholm Convention

<i>Stockholm COP 8 decision</i>	<i>GEF's response</i>
1. <i>Requests</i> the principal entity entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to consider in its programming of areas of work for the period 2018–2022 the following priority areas:	
(a) Development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to persistent organic pollutants;	Under the Industrial Program in GEF-7 in the chemicals and wastes focal area the following areas of work will specifically address development, deployment of products, technologies, etc. to replace persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and strive towards widespread use green chemicals:

Stockholm COP 8 decision	GEF's response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable chemistry/eco-design/strategies encompassing the entire life-cycle of chemicals • Elimination of the use of mercury and POPs in products, including brominated flame retardants and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), as well as the use of mercury in products (as specified in Annex A of the Minamata Convention) by phasing our manufacturing of the pure chemicals and introduction of alternatives in the products with a preference to non-toxic chemicals. <p>Similarly, the Agricultural Program will address this guidance as follows: "This program will address the agricultural POPs and agricultural chemicals that contain mercury or its compounds. Where the chemicals are in use, investments will be made to introduce alternatives with a preference given to non-chemical means.</p> <p>The program will target the reduction of endosulfan, lindane, and highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) that enter the global food supply chain, as well as address end of life, waste, and obsolete POPs and mercury-based agricultural chemicals and management and safe disposal of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury based agricultural chemicals."</p>
<p>(b) Restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to a Party to the Stockholm Convention;</p>	<p>The Agricultural Program in the GEF-7 chemicals and wastes focal area specifically addresses this guidance on dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT) as follows: "This program will also address restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable</p>

<i>Stockholm COP 8 decision</i>	<i>GEF's response</i>
	alternatives are not available to the Party in question."
(c) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in equipment by 2025;	The Industrial Program includes the following: "Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025" which responds to this guidance.
(d) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 per cent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;	The Industrial Program includes the following: "Environmentally sound waste management/disposal of mercury/mercury containing waste or POPs including liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028" that responds to this guidance.
(e) Introduction and use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;	<p>The Industrial Program includes the following: "Introduction and use of best available techniques and best environmental practices (BAT/BEP) to minimize, and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced POPs (UPOPs) and mercury from major source categories included in both the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions including, but not limited to, cement manufacturing, coal fired power plants, various metallurgical processes, waste incineration."</p> <p>The Agricultural Program will deal with safe handling of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury based agricultural chemicals.</p> <p>Both programs directly respond to the introduction of BAT/BEP which minimizes the release of UPOPs from industrial and agricultural processes.</p>
(f) Development and strengthening of national legislation and regulations for meeting obligations with regard to persistent organic pollutants listed in the annexes to the Convention;	<p>The Industrial Program has been designed as follows: "This program is intended to eliminate or significantly reduce chemicals listed under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stockholm Convention on POPs;

Stockholm COP 8 decision	GEF's response
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Minamata Convention on Mercury; • The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); • The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. <p>The Industrial Program supports projects and programs that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals and wastes at the end of life; • Chemicals that are used or emitted from or in processes and products. <p>In support of the above, this program will fund facilitation of enabling environments and strengthening of national legislation and regulatory capacity for meeting obligations with regard to POPs, mercury, and other chemicals listed in the chemicals and wastes conventions, including the removal of barriers to market access of manufacturing of products containing GEF relevant chemicals, introduction of alternatives and reduction of production of the pure chemical using sustainable/green chemistry approaches and that promotes a shift to a circular economy and that supports de-toxifying products and material supply chains."</p>
(g) Review and updating of national implementation plans, including as appropriate their initial development	<p>The Enabling Activities (EA) Program includes the following: "This program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support EAs under the Stockholm Convention, including the preparation of national implementation plans (NIPs) and NIP Updates; • Support EAs under the Minamata Convention, including Minamata Initial Assessments (MIAs) and artisanal and small-scale gold mining national action

Stockholm COP 8 decision	GEF's response
	<p>plans (ASGM NAPs);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global monitoring of chemicals related to effectiveness evaluation under the chemical Conventions.”
<p>2. <i>Encourages</i> the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the focal area of chemicals and waste and if appropriate its work on integrated programming as a means of harnessing opportunities for synergy in implementing the Stockholm Convention and contributing to the global efforts to attain the chemicals-and-waste-related Sustainable Development Goals with adequate and sustainable financial resources, taking into account the national priorities of developing countries;</p>	<p>In GEF-6, the portfolio of projects supported synergies across the chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. During GEF-6, two programs, 31 full-sized projects (FSPs), and eight medium-sized projects (MSPs) were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p>Among these, seven projects including one of the programs implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects including one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities Integrated Approach Pilot (IAP) that were multifocal area and included the climate change, land degradation and international waters focal area.</p> <p>In GEF-7, the chemicals and wastes focal area will support the Sustainable Cities Impact Program (IP) and the Food, Land Use and Restoration IP that are included in the GEF-7 programming strategy. The focal area will help to minimize the inclusion of chemicals covered by the Stockholm Convention in new cities and will support phase out and management of Convention relevant chemicals and their waste in existing infrastructure, products, and materials. The focal area will also, where appropriate, support the phase out of Convention relevant chemicals for the global food supply through integration with the Food, Land Use and Restoration IP.</p>
<p>3. Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider improving its access</p>	<p>Since the changes to the project cycle in GEF-5, Parties can directly access resources for EAs</p>

Stockholm COP 8 decision	GEF's response
<p>modalities, including enabling the participation of a number of additional agencies from developing countries;</p>	<p>through the direct access modality. There are also 18 accredited GEF agencies including agencies from developing countries.</p> <p>In GEF-6, nine of the 18 GEF agencies supported Parties to implement their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Of the nine, three were regional development banks, African Development Bank (AfDB), West African Development Bank (BOAD), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and one was a national development bank, the Development Bank of South Africa (DBSA).</p> <p>The addition of regional and national development banks in the GEF partnership has improved access to diverse capabilities as concluded in the Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation Report of the GEF by the Independent Evaluation Office (IEO). While for the most part the expansion of the GEF agencies has been positive, the overall performance study done for GEF-6 (OPS 6) report also notes that the increase has led to greater competition among agencies and increases the transaction cost to Governments who need to engage with a larger cohort of agencies.¹³</p>
<p>4. Encourages the Global Environment Facility and its partners to support recipient countries in their efforts to identify and mobilize co-financing for its projects related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including through public private partnerships, as well as applying co-financing arrangements in ways that improve access and do not create barriers or increase costs for recipient countries</p>	<p>The GEF Council, at its 54th meeting in June 2018, approved an updated Policy on Co-Financing.¹⁴</p> <p>The Policy reiterates that “[co-financing is required for all GEF-financed FSPs, MSPs and programs [, and] encouraged for all EAs,” while providing for exceptions in response to emergencies or unforeseen circumstances.</p>

¹³ GEF IEO, 2017, [OPS 6 Report: The GEF in the Changing Environmental Finance Landscape](#).

¹⁴ GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-Financing Policy](#), FI/PL/01.

Stockholm COP 8 decision	GEF's response
<p>seeking access to Global Environment Facility funds;</p>	<p>Reflecting the GEF's track record of mobilizing increasing levels of co-financing, the policy raises the level of ambition for the GEF portfolio to "reach a ratio of co-financing to GEF project financing of at least 7:1, and for the portfolio of projects and programs approved in upper-middle income countries (UMIC) and high-income countries (HIC) that are not small island developing States (SIDS) or least developed countries (LDCs) to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1." The policy affirms, however, that "the Secretariat does not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific types, or sources of co-financing or investment mobilized in its review of individual projects and programs."</p> <p>The implementation of the policy is supported by GEF guidelines.¹⁵</p> <p>Early experience of the implementation of the policy and guidelines¹⁶ is presented in a Council document. The document demonstrates that GEF projects and programs continue to mobilize varying levels of co-financing, and that the GEF remains responsive to the variable co-financing opportunities and constraints of different countries, implementing agencies, and GEF focal areas.</p> <p>Recognizing that the policy introduces new concepts and a higher level of ambition, the Council has requested that the Secretariat monitor its implementation and report on progress, results, and lessons learned at the 59th Council meeting in the fall of 2020.</p>
<p>5. Takes note of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of</p>	<p>No Action Required</p>

¹⁵ GEF, 2018, [Guidelines for implementation of the Co-financing policy](#), Policy: FI/GN/01.

¹⁶ GEF, 2018, [Early experience of the implementation of the Co-financing Policy Guidelines](#), Council Document GEF/C.55/Inf.06.

<i>Stockholm COP 8 decision</i>	<i>GEF's response</i>
<p>the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 of the agenda for its fifty-first meeting;</p>	
<p>6. Notes the crucial role of the Global Environment Facility in the mobilization of resources at the domestic level and in support of the effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries aiming to fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and with a view to maintaining the level of support to Global Environment Facility recipient countries;</p>	<p>At its 51st meeting, the GEF Council considered options to manage a projected shortfall of resources for GEF-6 as a result of currency fluctuations of the US dollar relative to the other GEF donor currencies.</p> <p>The projected shortfall for the chemicals and wastes focal area was 16 percent as put forward in the Update of GEF-6 Resource Availability.¹⁷ This translates to an indicative allocation of \$467 million.</p> <p>By the end of GEF-6, \$465 million was utilized for programming to support the chemicals and wastes focal area. Within the context of the overall final GEF-6 envelope that was programmed, this amount for the chemicals and wastes focal area was consistent with the balance among the focal areas agreed in the replenishment.</p>
<p>7. Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider exploring measures to mitigate possible risks, including currency risks, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on future replenishment periods for the provision of financial resources for all Global Environment Facility recipient countries, taking fully into account the obligations under the Stockholm Convention;</p>	<p>Participants in GEF-7 replenishment explored measures to manage currency risks, including: (a) establishing a foreign exchange (FX) hedging program within an overarching risk management framework; and (b) employing a second operating currency, such as EUR. With approximately 96 percent of cumulative funding allocations expected to be disbursed in US dollars, the benefits of employing a second operating currency would be limited.</p> <p>Participants discussed the hedging option in detail, including a proposed FX risk management framework, hedging costs, and collateral requirements. Participants had divergent views on hedging and agreed</p>

¹⁷ GEF, 2016, [Update on GEF 6 Resource Availability](#), Council Document GEF/C.51/04.

Stockholm COP 8 decision	GEF's response
	therefore to defer the decision to a later date, as summarized in the GEF-6 Funding Retrospective. ¹⁸
8. Requests the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner;	The reviews of all GEF projects follows GEF policy and procedures, and review results are sent to the GEF agency and country proponents for feedback and information to ensure transparency and efficiency.
9. Takes note of the following non-exhaustive list of elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address relevant priorities of the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade:	
(a) Environmentally sound management of waste consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants;	The GEF's programming already addresses and funds the environmentally sound management of waste containing or contaminated with POPs including PCB containing equipment and waste, medical waste, waste pesticides including containers etc.
(b) Minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;	<p>The GEF's programming already addresses the minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from UPOPs including minimization of open burning of electronic waste, municipal and hazardous waste, and incineration of medical and plastic waste.</p> <p>In GEF-6, 44 percent of GEF resources were utilized for programming for the reduction and elimination of 439 gTEQ/yr of emissions of UPOPs.</p>
(c) Development or strengthening of national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations regarding persistent organic pollutants listed under the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions as well as persistent organic pollutant wastes as covered by the Basel Convention;	GEF programming for the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions helps to strengthen the environmentally sound management of POPs and mercury, which strengthens the national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations under Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. This programming usually extends to Rotterdam and Basel Conventions if the legislation includes waste

¹⁸ GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Funding Retrospective](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/06.

<i>Stockholm COP 8 decision</i>	<i>GEF's response</i>
	management and trans-shipment of wastes and the chemicals themselves.
10. Requests the Secretariat:	
(a) To prepare, on the basis of the document developed by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of decision SC-6/20, a complete set of guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention by consolidating the guidance set out in decision SC-7/21 and paragraphs 1–8 of the present decision;	The GEF Secretariat has been consulted on this list and stands ready to continue to provide feedback with a view to helping the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat fully develop the consolidated guidance.
(b) To make the complete set of guidance available on the Convention website;	Not for GEF action
(c) To update the complete set of guidance after the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;	Not for GEF action
11. Welcomes the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention;	The GEF Council appreciates the acknowledgment of the report and will report at COP 9 to the Stockholm Convention.
12. Welcomes the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism;	Not for GEF action
13. Requests the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of the terms of reference for the fourth review of the financial mechanism set out in the annex to decision SC-7/20, draft terms of reference for the fifth review of the financial mechanism for consideration and possible adoption by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;	Not for GEF action
14. Takes note of the report by the Secretariat on the assessment of funding needs of Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition to implement the provisions of the Convention over the period 2018–2022;	Not for GEF action
15. Requests the Global Environment Facility, during the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider the needs assessment report referred to in	The needs assessment has been considered in providing funding scenarios for the GEF-7 replenishment. The chemicals and wastes focal area has an indicative allocation of \$599 million for GEF-7.

<i>Stockholm COP 8 decision</i>	<i>GEF's response</i>
paragraph 14 above and the non-exhaustive list referred to in paragraph 9 above;	
16. Takes note of the low level of responses to the online questionnaire, prepared by the Secretariat in response to paragraph 6 of decision SC-7/18, directed to developed country Parties, other Parties and other sources, including relevant funding institutions and the private sector, asking them to provide further information about how they could provide support for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention;	Not for GEF action
17. Urges developed country Parties, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 of the Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 30 September 2018, with information on ways in which they can provide support, including new and additional financial resources, for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in relation to specific key areas identified in the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above, including information on access to such support;	Not for GEF action
18. Invites other Parties, in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 13 of the Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 30 September 2018, with information on ways in which they can provide support, including financial resources, in accordance with their capabilities, for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in relation to specific key areas identified in the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above, including information on access to such support;	Not for GEF action
19. Invites other sources, including relevant funding institutions and the private sector, in accordance with paragraph 2 of	Not for GEF action

<i>Stockholm COP 8 decision</i>	<i>GEF's response</i>
Article 13 of the Convention, to provide the Secretariat, by 30 September 2018, with information on ways in which they can contribute to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in relation to specific key areas identified in the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above, including information on access to such contributions;	
20. Requests the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of the information provided pursuant to paragraphs 17–19 above, a report on the availability of financial resources additional to those provided through the Global Environment Facility and ways and means of mobilizing and channeling such additional resources in support of the objectives of the Convention, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting;	Not for GEF action
21. Also requests the Secretariat to prepare draft terms of reference for the assessment of funding needs for Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention over the period 2022–2026, on the basis of the terms of reference set forth in the annex to decision SC-7/18 and taking into consideration the observations and recommendations made by Parties in their assessment of the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph 14 above and the methodology used in preparing it for consideration and possible adoption at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties;	Not for GEF action
22. Further requests the Secretariat to transmit to the Global Environment Facility for its consideration the consolidated guidance referred to in	The GEF-7 chemicals and wastes programming directions, paragraphs 219 to 246 of the GEF Programming Directions contained in the

<i>Stockholm COP 8 decision</i>	<i>GEF's response</i>
<p>paragraph 10 above, the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 12 above and the report on the assessment of funding needs over the period 2018–2022 referred to in paragraph 14 above and invites the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its next regular report to the Conference of the Parties, how the above guidance and reports have been reflected in the outcomes of the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Facility;</p>	<p>report on GEF-7 replenishment,¹⁹ describes in detail the elements for programming priority and programming areas that are extracted from the COP guidance.</p>
<p>23. Welcomes the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention and encourages the two secretariats to further enhance effective inter-secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;</p>	<p>The GEF will continue to strengthen its collaboration with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.</p>
<p>24. Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with regard to cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.</p>	<p>The GEF Secretariat stands ready to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to prepare a report on the implementation of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF regarding cooperation between the two Secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by COP 9.</p>

¹⁹ GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

B. SYNTHESIS OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE GEF COUNCIL DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 B]

5. During the reporting period, \$139.81 million of GEF resources were utilized for programming to support the implementation of Stockholm Convention in 46 Parties. This amount consists of GEF project grants of \$125.91 million, \$2.16 million for PPGs, and \$11.74 million for agency fees.²⁰
6. Of these resources, 55 percent, or \$69.67 million of the GEF project grants, was programmed for reducing the emission of UPOPs in electronics, waste and industrial emissions. 70 percent of these resources were programmed in Sub-Saharan Africa, 26 percent in Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, while 4 percent was programmed in Asia.
7. 19 percent of the GEF project grants, or \$23.42 million, were programmed towards the disposal of 6,000 metric tons of DDT in stockpiles in three countries where it was reported that 'mining' of obsolete stockpiles was taking place. The project in Central Asia is testing the use of supercritical water to destroy DDT, since transboundary movement of waste for disposal purposes are not allowed in this region.
8. GEF programming on PCBs continued, amounting to 11 percent, or \$14.06 million of GEF project grants programmed in the reporting period. All these projects were in Africa.
9. During the reporting period, project work on the elimination and disposal of two of the POPs listed after the original 12 chemicals, lindane and endosulfan, was conducted and received 10 percent of the resources programmed for the Stockholm Convention. The project on endosulfan seeks to begin the phase out of production of this chemical in China, and the project on lindane seeks to demonstrate the use of supercritical water as a non-thermal, portable disposal technology for this chemical.
10. In terms of regional distribution of programmed resources for the reporting period, Africa received 49 percent of resources, followed by Europe, Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa which received 24 percent of Resources. Asia and Latin America received 16 percent and 9 percent respectively. Global projects received 2 percent of resources.

Chemicals and Wastes Portfolio in the Small Grants Program

11. The Small Grants Program (SGP) has focused on capacity development, innovation, piloting, networking and advocacy for community-based chemicals, waste and mercury management. The SGP has promoted and piloted activities on organic farming, solid waste management, and awareness raising in chemicals and wastes management.
12. During the period of July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2018, the SGP has supported 99 community-based projects for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention at the community level, with

²⁰ GEF project grant, as defined in the 2014 Co-Financing Policy, is the amount of GEF funds provided for the GEF-financed project. It does not include PPG or GEF Agency fees. (GEF, 2014, [Co-Financing Policy](#), Council Document GEF/C.46/09).

a total of \$3.3 million GEF funding and \$2.3 million co-financing. Also, 36 chemicals and wastes projects, including three projects on mercury management, were completed during 2017-2018. These completed projects have led to the avoided use of 60,582 kilograms of pesticides. The release or utilization of 26,514 kilograms of harmful chemicals has been avoided. 35 national coalitions and networks on chemicals and wastes management have also been established or strengthened. Additional details on projects funded by the SGP are presented in Annex 2.

13. At the global level, to develop civil society capacity in chemicals and wastes management, the SGP launched two global partnership programs with the International POPs Elimination Network and Europe Environment Bureau's Zero Mercury Working Group. A global publication with ten good cases on community-based chemicals and wastes management was launched at COP 8 in May 2017.

C. LISTING OF PROJECTS APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 C]

14. The full list of projects approved by the GEF Council during the reporting period is presented in Annex 1. Additionally, Annex 2 presents projects that support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention that were funded by the SGP.

15. In total, \$139.81 million of GEF resources were utilized for programming to support the implementation of Stockholm Convention in 46 Parties during the reporting period. This amount consists of GEF project grants of \$125.91 million, \$2.16 million for PPGs and \$11.74 million for agency fees.

D. PROJECT PROPOSAL NOT APPROVED IN A WORK PROGRAM BY THE GEF COUNCIL [MOU PARAGRAPH 9 D]

16. All projects submitted to the GEF Council that support the work of the Stockholm Convention were approved during the reporting period.

E. MONITORING AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES OF STOCKHOLM PROJECTS IN GEF-6 [MOU PARAGRAPH 10]

17. GEF projects and focal area portfolio are monitored by the GEF Secretariat through its Annual Portfolio Monitoring Report and Corporate Scorecard, and independently evaluated by the GEF IEO. The GEF IEO is responsible for undertaking independent evaluations that involve a set of projects from more than one implementing or executing agency. These evaluation results are presented by the following reports:

- (a) Annual Performance Reports;
- (b) Annual Country Portfolio Evaluations;
- (c) Thematic Evaluations: programs, processes, and cross-cutting or focal areas;
- (d) Comprehensive Evaluations of the GEF: Conducted every four years as inputs to the replenishment process.

18. The GEF IEO supports knowledge sharing and follow-up of evaluation recommendations. It works with the GEF Secretariat and the GEF agencies to establish systems to disseminate lessons learned and best practices emanating from monitoring and evaluation activities and provides independent evaluative evidence to the GEF knowledge base.

IEO Country Portfolio Evaluation

19. The GEF IEO submitted the country portfolio evaluation reports for 15 countries to the GEF Council during GEF-6. In these reports, 12 evaluation reports considered the Stockholm Convention related activities.

20. The evaluations report on the impact of the GEF in providing initial support for the NIPs for Stockholm Convention. Country results are presented in Annex 5.

IEO Thematic Evaluation: Chemicals and Wastes Focal Area Study

21. The GEF IEO submitted the chemicals and wastes focal area study to the 52nd meeting of the GEF Council.²¹ The purpose of this study is to provide insights and lessons for the focal area going forward into the GEF-7 replenishment cycle, based on evidence from an analysis of the chemicals and wastes portfolio's projects and terminal evaluations. The focal area study findings were also incorporated into the Sixth Comprehensive Evaluation of the GEF, which fed directly into the GEF-7 replenishment process.

22. The study confirms that the chemicals and wastes focal area of the GEF has evolved through the GEF-4, GEF-5, and GEF-6 phases to remain highly relevant, including expanding to cover new global priorities such as mercury and embracing synergies between chemicals issues. The transition to a single, chemicals and wastes focal area has been synergistic. Reliable data on the aggregate impact of closed chemicals and wastes projects in terms of tons of POPs, ozone depleting substances (ODS), mercury, and other chemicals and related wastes phased out, reduced, or disposed were not consistently available, highlighting the need for systematic data collection and monitoring.

23. The recommendations include support for reforms, where the GEF may want to consider providing more support for broad-based regulatory reform and sector-wide approaches, to address chemicals and wastes issues more holistically. Also, given the challenges this study faced in tallying the verified results of the GEF chemicals and wastes focal area, the GEF's monitoring procedures deserve more attention.

GEF Corporate Scorecard

24. The corporate scorecards are part of portfolio and project monitoring activity undertaken by the GEF Secretariat. In GEF-6, several corporate indicators were set to monitor the progress of implementation of the GEF-6 programming strategy. The GEF Secretariat presented the final GEF-6 corporate scorecard at the 54th GEF Council, held in June 2018, including the results of

²¹ GEF IEO, 2017, [Chemicals and Waste \(CW\) Focal Area Study 2017](#), GEF/ME/C.52/Inf.03.

chemicals and wastes focal area in: (i) contribution to the generation of global environment benefits; and (ii) cumulative summary of GEF-6 utilization of funds against the programming targets.²²

25. The corporate scorecard presented at the 54th Council showed that the GEF-6 projects approved contributed to expected results for POPs of 76,251 tons, or 95 percent of the target set for GEF-6. This includes obsolete chemicals (5,826 tons), PCB (19,923 tons), PFOS or PFOS containing material (36,652 tons) and other POPs containing material and waste (13,850 tons).

26. While there was not a UOPs reduction target set for GEF-6, the projects seeking to address UOPs emissions in accordance with Article 5 and Annex C of the Stockholm Convention reported an expected reduction of 439 gTEQ/yr.

27. For GEF-7, the results framework²³ has been strengthened and a more detailed reporting and tracking system has been put into place to better capture the tons of individual substances being addressed by GEF support. It should also be noted that as implementation of the amendments to the Conventions become the main area of work as the legacy issues are completed, there will need to be a shift from disposal to management of materials and their supply chains.

F. INFORMATION ON OTHER MATTERS CONCERNING THE DISCHARGE OF FUNCTIONS UNDER ARTICLE 13, PARAGRAPH 6 [MOU PARAGRAPH 11]

28. No concerns regarding this MOU paragraph arose during the reporting period.

G. VIEWS OF THE GEF COUNCIL ON GUIDANCE DECIDED BY THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES [MOU PARAGRAPH 12]

29. The GEF Council approves GEF reports to the COP prior to their submission. The GEF Council also considers its responses to guidance provided by the COP summarized in the GEF Council Document on Relations with the Conventions, which is a decision document at every Council meeting. Any views expressed by the Council are reflected in the Council highlights document. The GEF Council's views on the guidance of the COP are reflected in response to the guidance of COP 8 in Table 1 of this report, and the updated response to the consolidated guidance to the GEF from previous COPs presented in Annex 4 of this report.

H. MATTERS ARISING FROM REPORTS RECEIVED BY COP [MOU PARAGRAPH 13]

30. During the reporting period, the COP provided guidance to the GEF based on the report of the GEF to the COP. The GEF Council through this current report provides its response to this guidance.

²² GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Corporate Score Card](#), Council Document, GEF/C.54/Inf.03.

²³ GEF, 2018, [Updated Results Architecture for GEF-7](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/11/Rev.02.

I. COOPERATION WITH SECRETARIAT OF STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

31. The GEF Secretariat participated in COP 13 of the Basel Convention, COP 8 of the Rotterdam Convention and COP 8 of the Stockholm Convention, which were held back to back from April 24, 2017 to May 5, 2017.²⁴ The meetings also featured a high-level segment on the afternoon of May 4, 2017, and the morning of May 5, 2017, at which the GEF CEO (Chief Executive Officer) participated.

32. The GEF Secretariat and the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm (BRS) Conventions Secretariat²⁵ engaged in regular consultations to solicit perspectives of the chemicals related Conventions and to discuss ways to address COP guidance and emerging chemicals priorities in the GEF-7 replenishment process.

33. Specifically, GEF and BRS Convention staff held consultations for the GEF-7 replenishment to reflect the implementation of the Stockholm Convention in GEF programming, as below:

- (a) The GEF CEO and the Executive Secretary²⁶ held a dialogue on the margins of the 2017 BRS COPs to exchange views on the vision for GEF-7 and how the chemicals agenda and COP guidance may be addressed through cross-cutting and focused programs;
- (b) The GEF Secretariat shared an advanced draft of the proposed GEF-7 Programming Directions with the BRS Secretariat and received feedback from the BRS Secretariat during an informal discussion on the replenishment between the GEF Secretariat and BRS Secretariat on August 28, 2017;
- (c) The GEF Secretariat and the Executive Secretary and his team met on the margins of COP 1 of the Minamata Convention on Mercury in September 2017 to discuss overall coordination, the GEF-7 programming directions draft, and preparations for the 53rd GEF Council meeting held in fall 2017;
- (d) The BRS Secretariat participated in the first meeting of the GEF-7 in Paris, France, in March 2017; the second meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia in October 2017; the third meeting in Brasília, Brazil, in January 2018; and the fourth meeting in Stockholm, Sweden, in April 2018. The BRS Secretariat personnel also participated in the technical advisory group meeting in Washington D.C. in February 2017.

34. The BRS Secretariat participated in the 52nd and 53rd GEF Council meetings in May and November 2017; and the 54th GEF Council meeting and the Sixth GEF Assembly in June 2018.

35. At the margins of the 52nd and 53rd Council meetings, the BRS Secretariat participated in the third and fourth informal dialogue with Secretariats of the Multilateral Environmental

²⁴ Collectively referred to as the 2017 BRS COPs.

²⁵ The BRS Secretariat performs the function of the Stockholm Convention Secretariat in the context of the MOU between the GEF and the COP.

²⁶ Refers to the Executive Secretary of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Convention.

Agreements. The BRS Secretariat provided feedback on the GEF-7 replenishment, shared updates on key recent COP guidance, and highlighted convention-specific priorities that were relevant for the replenishment. The meetings also discussed cross-cutting elements, and the continued engagement of the Convention Secretariats in the replenishment process.

36. The BRS Secretariat also participated in the meetings of the GEF's Gender Partnership in July 2017 and in the launch of the gender and environmental e-course module during the 6th GEF Assembly.

PART II: GEF SUPPORT TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN THE GEF-6 PERIOD

37. Under the GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy, \$554 million of GEF resources was committed at the time of replenishment, of which \$375 million was notionally allocated to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. Table 2 summarizes the objectives and programs of the chemicals and wastes strategy and the GEF programming target.

Table 2: GEF-6 Chemicals and Wastes Programs and Initial Indicative Allocations

Focal Area Objective	Programs	Programing Target (\$ million)	
CW 1 Develop the enabling conditions, tools and environment to manage harmful chemicals and wastes	Program 1: Develop and demonstrate new tools and regulatory along with economic approaches for managing harmful chemicals and wastes in a sound manner	POPs	20
		Mercury	10
		SAICM	8
	Program 2: Support EAs and promote their integration into national budgets, planning processes, national and sectoral policies and actions, and global monitoring	POPs	20
		Mercury	30
CW 2 Reduce the prevalence of harmful chemicals and wastes and support the implementation of clean alternative technologies/substances	Program 3: Reduction and elimination of POPs	POPs	307
	Program 4: Reduction of anthropogenic emissions and releases of mercury to the environment	Mercury	78
	Program 5: Complete the phase out of ODS in countries with economies in transition and assist Article 5 countries under the Montreal Protocol to achieve climate mitigation benefits	ODS	25
	Program 6: Support regional approaches to eliminate and reduce harmful chemicals and wastes in LDCs & SIDS	POPs	28
		Mercury	23
		SAICM	5
	Sub Total Mercury		141
	Sub Total POPS		375
Sub Total SAICM			13
Sub Total ODS			25
Total			554

A. RESOURCE PROGRAMMED IN GEF-6

38. Table 3 summarizes resources programed in GEF-6 for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, excluding PPGs and agency fees.

39. For the GEF-6 period, the GEF provided \$281.87 million to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. The figure comprises of \$253.09 million for GEF project grants, \$4.99 million for PPGs, and \$23.79 million for agency fees. Annex 3 presents all GEF-6 projects that support the Stockholm Convention.

40. As summarized in Table 3, \$235.12 million, or 93 percent, of the GEF project grants were programmed through FSPs including programs. This high figure indicates that Parties are placing more emphasis on implementation of their commitments and signaling that the work has shifted from creating the enabling environments to implementation of the Convention.²⁷

41. It should be noted that the GEF continues to support Parties to conduct the updates and reviews of the NIPs required when new chemicals are added to the Convention. In GEF-6, \$20 million was set aside but only 16 Parties accessed these resources for a total of \$4.08 million. In comparison, 77 EAs were funded at a cost of \$19.75 million during GEF-5. In GEF-7, \$18 million has been set aside for NIPs for new Parties and NIP updates for Parties that have already conducted at least their initial NIP.

Table 3: GEF Project Grants Programmed for the Stockholm Convention in GEF-6

Project Type	GEF Project Grants (\$ million)²⁸
EAs (NIPs and NIP updates)	4.08
MSPs	13.89
FSPs, including programmatic approaches	235.12
Total	253.09

42. Table 4 presents the number of countries that received support from the GEF-6 resources described above:

Table 4: Number of Countries Receiving Support in GEF-6

Type of Project	Number of Countries
EAs (NIPs and NIP updates)	16
MSPs	22
FSPs, including programmatic approaches	45

43. In total, 69 Parties received one or more projects in GEF-6 to for meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Of these, 18 Parties were LDCs including four LDCs that are also SIDS. An additional nine Parties that are non-LDC SIDS received funding in GEF-6. As a group the

²⁷ In GEF-5, 86 percent of resources was programed through FSPs. In GEF-5, there were 77 EAs as compared to 16 in GEF-6.

²⁸ Excluding agency fees and PPGs.

programming in LDCs and SIDS was approximately 35 percent of total programmed resources to implement the Stockholm Convention in GEF-6.

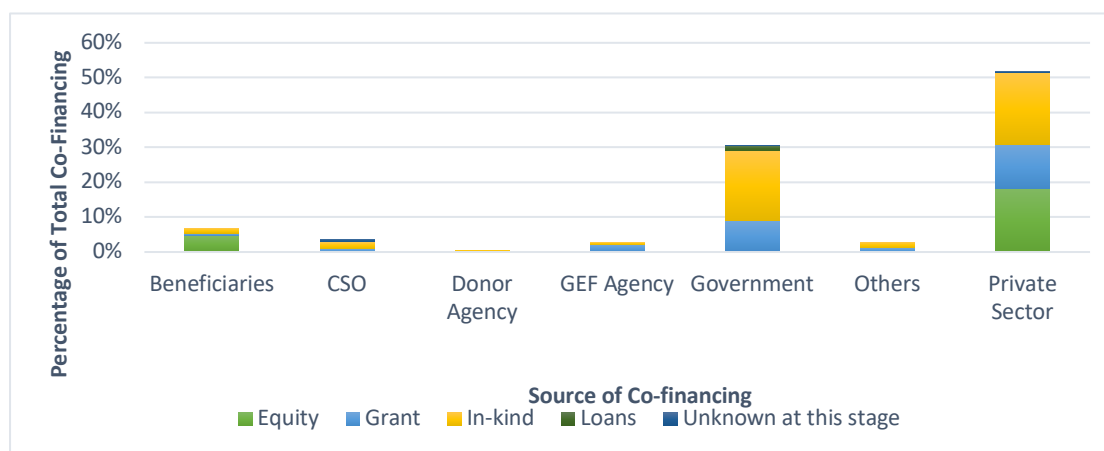
B. CO-FINANCING

44. The GEF-6 Stockholm Convention projects, excluding EAs²⁹, leveraged \$2.44 billion in co-financing; in other words, every GEF dollar invested leveraged \$10 from co-financing. The ratio is above the GEF-6 aspirational ratio of 6:1 because of significantly higher co-financing in multi-focal area projects and programs that included chemicals. For example, a multi-focal area project titled the Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security had a co-financing ratio of 69:1 for the Stockholm Convention funding.

45. By contrast, the highest co-financing ratio for a stand-alone Stockholm Convention project was 5:1. Implementation of the Stockholm Convention is funded under the chemicals and wastes focal area. There are also several projects that combine resources for the Convention with resources for other Conventions without clear demarcation of co-financing to respective Conventions. In this regard, calculation of the co-financing ratio is not precise.

46. A breakdown of the co-financing for GEF-6 for stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention is illustrated in Figure 1. In previous GEF reports to the Stockholm Convention, Governments have been the primary source of co-financing.³⁰ In GEF-6, the largest source of co-financing has shifted towards the private sector, reflecting the larger share of the portfolio directed towards reducing emissions of POPs from industrial sources and working with the supply chain in sectors that use new POPs, such as PFOS. More than 50 percent of the private sector co-financing is equity and grants, indicating a relatively high level of financial commitment, which is needed to sustain the results of the project beyond the completion of GEF engagement.

Figure 1: Breakdown of Co-financing by Source in GEF-6³¹



²⁹ Co-financing is not required for EAs according to the 2014 Co-Financing Policy, which was in effect for the reporting period.

³⁰ See Annex 6 for links to previous GEF reports to COPs.

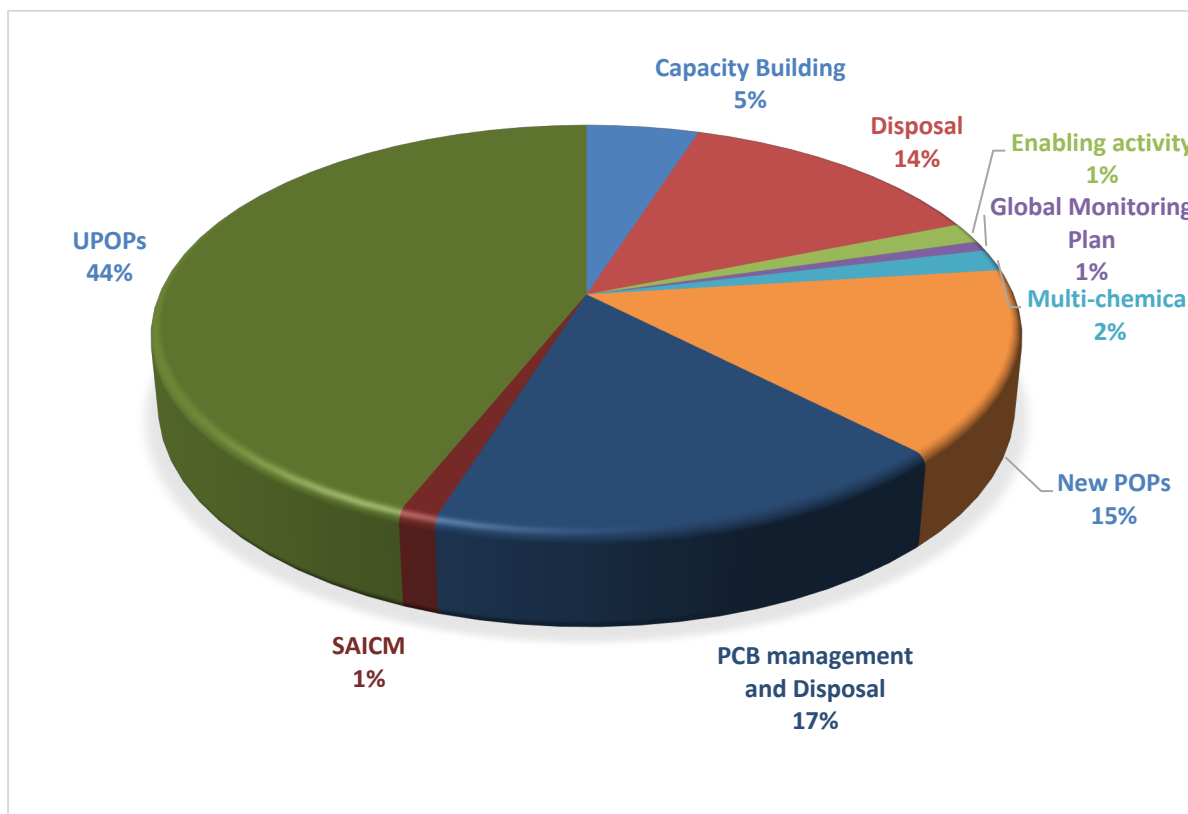
³¹ This analysis is based on stand-alone projects that implement the Stockholm Convention, i.e. projects that are not multi-focal area or projects for multiple chemicals-related conventions.

C. THEMATIC AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF GEF-6 PORTFOLIO

47. Projects approved in GEF-6 addressed various relevant themes for the Convention, as listed below and illustrated in Figure 2:

- (a) UPOPs
- (b) PCB management
- (c) New POPs Management
- (d) SAICM
- (e) Multi-chemicals/Convention Projects
- (f) Disposal
- (g) Capacity building
- (h) Global Monitoring Plan
- (i) EAs

Figure 2: Thematic Distribution of Programmed GEF-6 Project Grants for Stockholm Convention



48. Work on reducing UPOPs received the largest share of GEF-6 resources. This portfolio of projects is projected to yield a reduction of emissions of 439 gTEQ/yr.³² Work in this area induced reduction of emissions of UPOPs from industrial parks and industries, waste including electronics waste, and in two cities under the GEF-6 Sustainable Cities IAP. Africa received the highest share of programming in this sector accounting for 49 percent of resources, followed by Asia which received 28 percent of programming. Europe, Central Asia, Middle East and North Africa received 13 percent, while Latin America and the Caribbean programmed 11 percent.

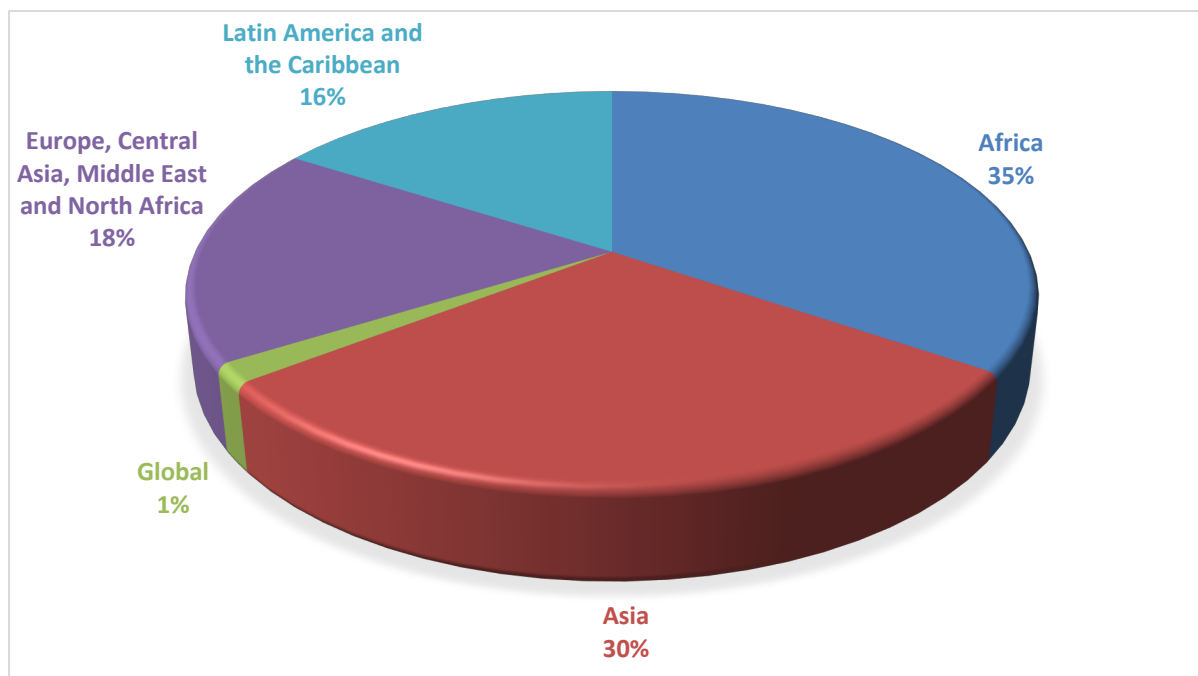
49. Ten Parties conducted work on the management and disposal of PCBs in GEF-6, which accounted for 17 percent of programmed resources as shown in Figure 2. These projects are projected to dispose of 19,923 metric tons of PCB and PCB-containing and contaminated equipment and material.

50. 15 percent of resources was programmed in two Parties to manage and dispose of three of the new POPs: lindane, endosulfan, and PFOS.

51. An additional 14 percent of resources was programmed for the disposal of obsolete chemicals, including DDT, in five Parties.

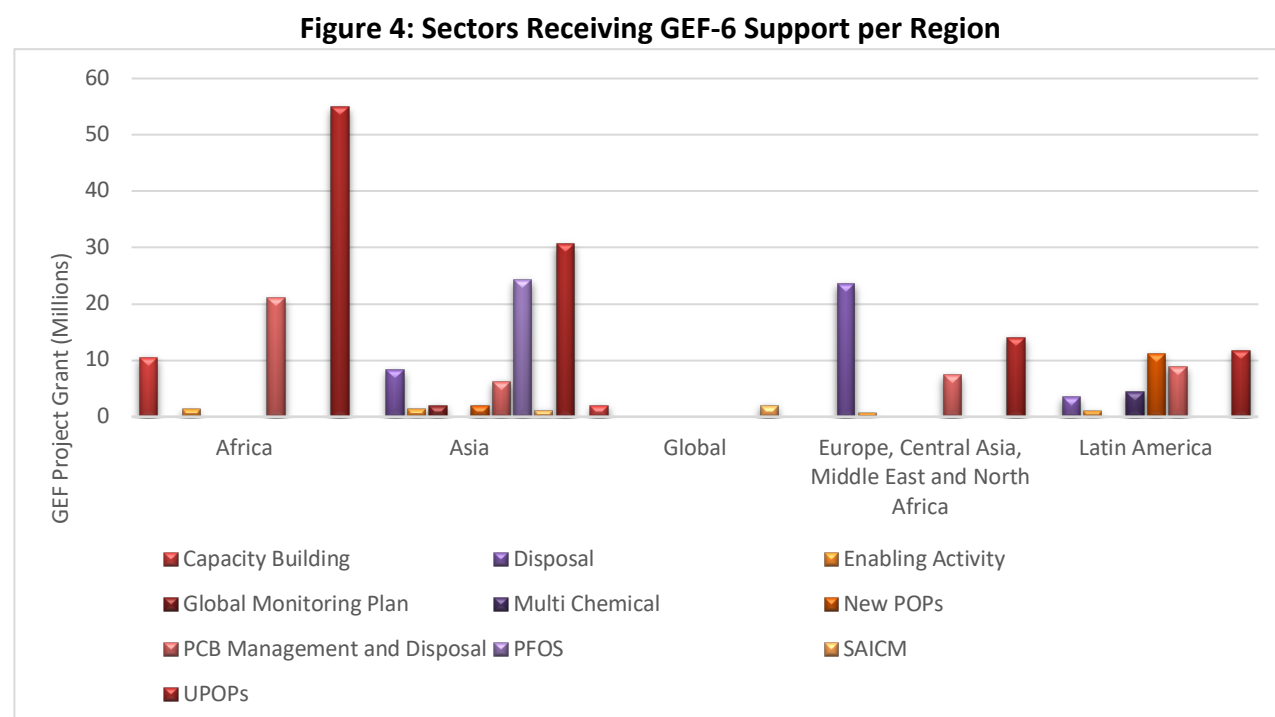
52. Figure 3 below shows the regional distribution of projects in GEF-6. The Africa region received the highest share of GEF resources, followed by Asia.

Figure 3: Regional Distribution of Programmed GEF-6 Project Grants for Stockholm Convention



³² GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Corporate Scorecard](#), Council Document, GEF/C.54/Info.03.

53. Figure 4 below illustrates the sectors receiving funding per region.

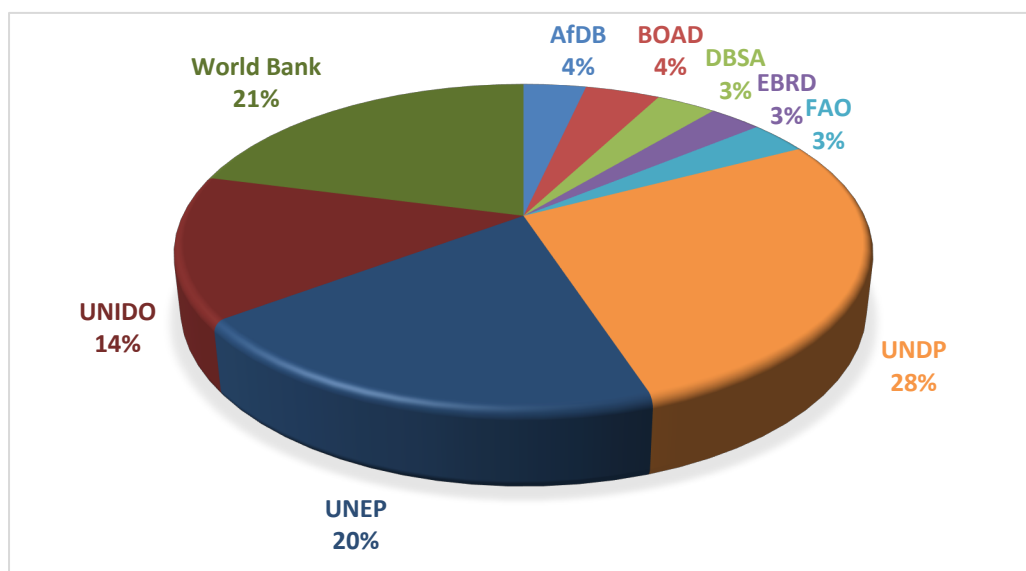


D. AGENCY INVOLVEMENT IN GEF-6 PORTFOLIO

54. For the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, nine GEF agencies were engaged in programming in the GEF-6 period. Among them, five agencies have historically assisted Parties to implement GEF funded projects for the Convention. They are: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the World Bank. These five agencies account for programming of 86 percent, or \$217.64 million, of the GEF-6 project grants, as illustrated in Figure 5.

55. Additionally, four agencies that have not previously supported the implementation of the Stockholm Convention became engaged in programming in GEF-6, expanding the choice of agencies for countries. These are: the EBRD, the AfDB, the BOAD, and the DBSA. The latter two are new GEF agencies that were part of the most recent expansion of the GEF partnership. Together, these four agencies account for 14 percent, or \$35.45 million, of programming of GEF-6 project grants.

Figure 5: Agency Distribution of Programmed GEF-6 Project Grants for Stockholm Convention



E. SUPPORT FOR SYNERGIES ACROSS CHEMICALS CONVENTIONS

56. The GEF-6 portfolio of projects supported synergies across the Chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. During GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs and eight MSPs were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects, including one program, implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of mutual relevance, such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects, including one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities IAP, that were multifocal area and included the climate change, land degradation and international waters focal areas. Additional details can be found in in Annex 3.

F. SUMMARY OF GEF-6 SUPPORT

57. GEF support for the Stockholm Convention for the GEF-6 period has built on the work done in previous phases, through implementation the priorities identified in NIPs, and responded to COP guidance to deliver reductions of POPs. The portfolio also supported efforts to build the capacity to implement the Convention, and significantly increased the engagement of the private sector, which hold promise to sustain the results of the project beyond the GEF engagement.

58. The portfolio for the Stockholm Convention also supported significant efforts in SIDS and LDCs, accounting for 35 percent of total programmed GEF-6 resources. Finally, the agencies involved in the portfolio increased from five to nine, indicating an expansion in choice of partners to countries to undertake activities for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention.

59. The portfolio also achieved 95 percent of the corporate target for POPs reduction at 76,251 metric tons, including obsolete chemicals (5,826 tons), PCB (19,923 tons), PFOS, its salts

and PFOS and/or PFOS containing material (36,652 tons) and others (13,850 tons). UPOPs reduction is reported at 439 gTEQ. As UPOPs did not have a target in GEF-6, their reduction was not included. These results were achieved despite the shortfall in resources in GEF-6.

PART III: SEVENTH REPLENISHMENT OF THE GEF TRUST FUND

60. Negotiations for the GEF-7 replenishment were successfully concluded on April 25, 2018 in Stockholm, Sweden, when 28 countries pledged a total of \$4,065 million towards programming during the GEF-7 period (July 1, 2018 to June 30, 2022). The 28 countries are: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States of America.

61. The GEF Council endorsed the outcomes of the replenishment process at its 54th meeting, including the Programming Directions, Policy Recommendations, and Replenishment Resolution.³³

62. The Participants notionally allocated a total of \$599 million to the chemicals and wastes focal area, representing some 15 percent of the total GEF-7 resource envelope, of which \$359 million is indicatively allocated to the implementation of Stockholm Convention.

63. GEF-7 seeks to phase out, reduce, and where possible eliminate POPs in priority sectors of the Convention. Funding for the Stockholm Convention is included in the four GEF-7 chemicals and wastes programming lines and includes support for EAs, reduction of POPs emissions and uses and stockpiles from sectors specified by the Stockholm Convention, as well as phase out and elimination of POPs in products and processes that are included in the Stockholm Convention. Detailed areas that may receive funding can be found in the summary of negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund.³⁴

64. In addition, the GEF-7 IPs on (i) Food, Land Use and Restoration, (ii) Sustainable Cities, and (iii) Sustainable Forest Management for Major Biomes are expected to deliver global environmental benefits for chemicals and wastes including the Stockholm Convention.

65. The GEF-7 programming strategy is targeted to reduce, eliminate, phase out, and avoid 100,000 metric tons of chemicals covered by the Stockholm Convention, Minamata Convention and the Montreal Protocol and further reduce the emission of 1,300 gTEQ/yr of UOPs.

³³ GEF, 2018, [Summary of the Negotiations of the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document GEF/C.54/19/Rev.02.

³⁴ GEF, 2018, [Report on The Seventh Replenishment of The GEF Trust Fund](#), Council Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASGM	Artisanal and Small-Scale Gold Mining
BAT/BEP	Best Available Techniques and Best Environmental Practices
BOAD	West African Development Bank
BRS	Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSP	Country Support Program
CW	Chemicals and Wastes
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DDT	Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane
E-waste	Electronic Waste
EA	Enabling Activity
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EHPMP	Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa
ESM	Environmentally Sound Management
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSM	Federated States of Micronesia
FSP	Full-Sized Project
FX	Foreign Exchange
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HHP	Highly Hazardous Pesticides
IAP	Integrated Approach Pilot
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office
IP	Impact Program
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
MedProgramme	Mediterranean Sea Program
MFA	Multi-Focal Area
MIA	Minamata Initial Assessment
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium-Sized Project
NAP	National Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIP	National Implementation Plan
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substances
PBDE	Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl

PDR	People's Democratic Republic (Lao)
PFOS	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid
PMIS	Project Management Information System
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
RAF	Resource Allocation Framework
SAICM	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SGP	Small Grants Program
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UPOP	Unintentionally Produced Persistent Organic Pollutant
WHO	World Health Organization

ANNEX 1: PROJECTS APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2016 TO JUNE 30, 2018)

GEF grant includes the GEF project grant programmed for POPs components only, excluding associated fees and project preparation grant.

GEF ID	Project Type	Country	Title	Agency	GEF Project Grant (US\$)	Project Agency Fees (US\$)	Total Co-Financing (US\$)
9615	EA	Gabon	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	225,000	21,375	17,000
9635	EA	Comoros	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Comoros	UNEP	200,000	19,000	
9530	EA	Brazil	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Brazil	UNEP	250,000	23,750	
9616	EA	South Africa	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	DBSA	250,000	22,500	60,000
9734	EA	Bahrain	Develop the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Bahrain	UNEP	260,000	24,700	
9690	EA	Iraq	Develop the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Minamata Initial Assessment for the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Iraq	UNEP	600,000	57,000	
9765	EA	Azerbaijan	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNEP	250,000	23,750	

9841	EA	Botswana	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNIDO	200,000	19,000	219,200
9732	EA	Ukraine	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	UNEP	350,000	33,250	
9634	EA	Micronesia	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	UNEP	200,000	19,000	
9076	FSP	Bangladesh	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh	FAO	8,295,000	788,025	17,340,000
9444	FSP	Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia	EHPMP - Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa	World Bank	28,715,596	2,584,404	243,050,000
9562	FSP	Maldives	Eliminating POPs through Sound Management of Chemicals	UNDP	3,675,000	349,125	19,899,771
9771	FSP	Global	Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	UNEP	1,000,000	95,000	20,580,000
9263	FSP	Cote d'Ivoire	Sound Management of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Polychlorinated Biphenyl Ether (PBDEs) to Reduce their Emission from the Industrial Waste Sector	UNIDO	5,325,000	505,875	26,625,000
9371	FSP	Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo	Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to Reduce Emissions of Unintentional POPs (UPOPs) and Mercury in West Africa	BOAD	10,593,438	953,409	77,000,000
9412	FSP	Brazil	Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) Of Lindane In Brazil	UNEP	11,000,000	990,000	61,500,000
9421	FSP	Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan	Demonstration of Non-Thermal Treatment of DDT Wastes in Central Asia	UNEP	15,120,000	1,360,800	32,500,000
9576	FSP	South Africa	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBS) in the Republic of South Africa	DBSA	8,242,500	741,825	40,250,000

9607	MFA	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Tunisia	Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security	UNEP, EBRD	10,250,000	922,500	708,000,000
9219	MFA	Thailand	Applications of Industry-urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low Emission and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)-Free Industrial Development in Thailand	UNIDO	4,725,633	448,935	59,200,000
9293	MFA	Mali	Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou)	AfDB	2,640,183	250,817	60,208,841
9571	MFA	Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine	Promoting Accelerated Uptake of Environmental Technologies and Promotion of Best Practices for Improved Water, Chemicals, and Waste Management in the Black Sea Basin	EBRD	3,750,000	356,250	22,165,525
9669	MSP	Ethiopia	PCB Management in Ethiopia to Meet the 2025 Stockholm Convention Deadline - Phase 1	UNDP	1,990,000	189,050	8,500,000
9724	MSP	China	Phase out of Endosulphan in China	UNDP	1,980,000	188,100	7,920,000
9570	MSP	Gambia	Capacity Building for PCBs and U-POPs in The Gambia	UNDP	1,998,000	189,810	9,055,000
9916	MSP	Morocco	Making Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management and Elimination Sustainable in Morocco	UNIDO	1,826,484	173,516	5,700,500
9884	MSP	Honduras, Kenya, Cambodia, St. Lucia, Moldova, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Ukraine	Integrated SC Toolkit to Improve the Transmission of Information under Articles 07 and 15	UNEP	2,000,000	190,000	7,232,340

ANNEX 2: PROJECTS UNDER THE SMALL GRANTS PROGRAM APPROVED IN THE REPORTING PERIOD (JULY 1, 2016 TO JUNE 30, 2018)

Country	Grantee	Project Title	Grant Amount (US\$)	Co-financing (US\$)
Argentina	Asociación del departamento colón de ayuda al discapacitado (adcadis)	Gestión Ambiental Inclusiva	14,135	14,135
Armenia	"Innovative solutions for sustainable development of communities" NGO	RecycleIt	49,200	9,160
Armenia	"Local democracy agency" foundation	CSO-Government dialogue: Towards policy reforms on reducing the use of plastic bags	20,000	30,105
Armenia	Armenian women for health and healthy environment	For non-toxic environment, from local to global	18,392	19,174
Barbados	Healing waters international ministries	Empowering Barbadian Communities to Go Green Through Local Organic Products	45,000	14,430
Barbados	The sojourner foundation	Eradication of Harmful Chemicals Through Organic Agriculture	46,125	79,346
Belarus, Republic of	Environmental protection institution "ecological sphere"	Creation of a regional information center on POPs and hazardous chemicals management	49,945	50,000
Belarus, Republic of	Assistance to business development	Elaboration of the technology of transition to domestic organic fertilizers of agricultural enterprises of Cherikov district	26,028	11,044
Belarus, Republic of	Nature protection institution "ecology without borders"	Elimination of waste containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in the south-eastern region of Mahileu oblast	49,910	44,042
Belarus, Republic of	Consulting and educational institution for environmental protection "ecoenvironment"	Establishment of an electronic information system on the issues of POPs and chemicals management	49,998	74,700
Belarus, Republic of	Ngo "center of environmental solutions"	Information support on chemical safety and waste issues	26,000	26,230
Bhutan	Clean Bhutan	Promoting zero waste at Trashiyangtse through community partnership	38,100	114,920
Botswana	Tshole trust	Installation of Used Oil Tanks at Francistown and Kasane for environmental management	50,000	1,868

Cameroon, Republic of	Centre de recherche et d'éducation pour le developpement	Réduction des risques des pop et des métaux lourds (mercure et plomb) dans les paysages de l'estuaire du camerounais	22,238	24,864
Cape Verde	Associação amigos da natureza	Agroecologia como instrumento para a conservação da paisagem terrestre e para a resiliência das comunidades rurais inseridas nas áreas protegidas e zonas de amortecimento dos Parques Naturais das Ilhas de Santiago, Santo Antão e São Nicolau	130,000	96,724
Cape Verde	Associação de agricultores e desenvolvimento de agro-negócio de ribeira da cruz	Produção Agro-ecológica e Comercialização Participativa e Sustentável para fortalecer a capacidade de resiliência e a segurança alimentar nas comunidades de Ribeira da Cruz, Martiane e Chã de Norte, Ilha de Santo Antão	46,000	43,468
Cape Verde	Associação de desenvolvimento comunitário ami-montanha	Restauração de Socalcos, Proteção Integrada das Culturas Hortícolas	22,000	13,020
Dominica	Southeast healthy people beautiful community committee	Reducing and Recycling Waste: The Sustainable Pathway to Adapting to Climate Change in Dominica	18,520	3,600
Dominica	Dominica consumer protection association	Pilot Solid Waste Management Project -West Coast Communities	48,150	1,200
Dominica	Agriculture women movement	Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM): Development of a National Chemical Profile and Public Awareness Programme for Dominica	19,000	0
El Salvador	Asociación de desarrollo comunal colonia esperanzas de guadalupe	Conservación y Aprovechamiento Sostenible de los Medios de Vida del Paisaje Marino, y Humedal El Aguaje de la Comunidad Esperanzas de Guadalupe, del Cantón Guadalupe La Zorra; Municipio de Villa San Luis La Herradura, Departamento La Paz	50,000	100,000
El Salvador	Asociación de desarrollo comunal colonia guadalupe cantón san sebastian el chingo	Conservación y aprovechamiento sostenible de los medios de vida del paisajes terrestre y paisaje marino de la Colonia Guadalupe, Cantón San Sebastián El Chingo, Municipio de San Luis La Herradura, Departamento de La Paz	25,000	50,000

El Salvador	Asociación de desarrollo de comunidades de la zona 7	Conservación y aprovechamiento sostenible de practicas de agroecología climaticamente inteligentes y los beneficios complementarios del acceso a energía con bajas emisiones de carbono en las comunidades de la zona siete, municipio de Jiquilisco, Usulután, El Salvador	25,000	53,493
Eritrea	National union of Eritrean women – Anseba region	Awareness creation on Improved management of Agro-Chemical for Sustainable Land Management	30,000	30,000
Gambia	Fankaso marketing federation	Alternatives to use of synthetic pesticides in vegetable production among women farmers in the Central River Region	20,000	20,000
Gambia	Health and environment information network	Building capacity of women vegetable growers in the development of an implementation strategy to reduce reliance on chemicals in vegetable production	25,000	20,000
Gambia	Hewal women marketing federation	"Alternatives to use of synthetic pesticides"	12,000	11,000
Gambia	Fangsoto farmers' federation	Promoting the use of organic manure and locally produced pesticides to maximize farm incomes among vegetable women farmers in the West Coast Region of The Gambia	20,000	30,000
Georgia, Republic of	Nacres - center for biodiversity conservation and research	Application of Effective Waste Management Mechanisms on Vashlovani PAs	32,980	33,220
Ghana	Langmaal center for rural development initiatives	Managing waste and chemicals for community wealth creation and sustainable environmental management in Banda Nkwanta within the Black Volta Basin	8,000	22,500
Ghana	Green waterhut	Promoting mercury management among artisanal miners and processing of plastic waste into fuel in Wakawaka, Jama, and Banda Nkwanta, within the Black Volta Basin	23,500	24,000
Ghana	Abrono organic farming project	Community waste management, climate smart sustainable agriculture and Livelihood development	23,600	38,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic (PDR)	Social development alliance association	Country Programme Strategy for the Sixth Operational Phase of GEF SGP, Lao PDR	25,000	240
Lao PDR	Foundation for community development and environmental conservation	Training Poor People in Remote Area to Participate in Wetland Conservation	8,725	6,655

Lao PDR	Environmental conservation and community development association	The Nam Sim Resources Protection and Biodiversity Conservation	49,500	6,750
Lao PDR	Faculty of engineering (national university of Laos)	Pig farm's wastewater treatment by biogas technology	49,300	2,378
Lao PDR	Association for protect & promote good lives to children (APPREN)	Innovative and Effective School-based Environment preservation in Lao PDR	47,380	0
Lao PDR	Development, environment and community association (DECA)	Community Livelihood Improvement through the Protection of Community Natural Resources and Native Fish Conservation	49,500	18,000
Lao PDR	Ban Nabon; Phonehong district; Vientiane province	Promote Handicraft; create a cultural tourism with the preservation natural resources	50,000	6,250
Lao PDR	Vulnerable youth development association	Healthy Forest for Happy Life	50,000	0
Lao PDR	Savannakhet writer's association	Developing the Writing Knowledge and Capacity on Environmental Protection through Literary Works	9,889	2,702
Lao PDR	Provincial lao youth union, Luangnamtha province	Bat Manure Processing Project	38,840	21,125
Lao PDR	Faculty of natural sciences; Nuol	Study on Control and Management of Chemical Application to Agriculture	50,000	0
Lao PDR	Lao women's union	Promotion of Gender Equality in Lao Organic Farming Practice	50,000	3,000
Lao PDR	Lao youth org; of plantation division of PAFO	Chemical Usage Management and Reduction in Agriculture Production	45,986	0
Lao PDR	Faculty of environmental science, Nuol	Study and Analysis on Economics-Social and Environmental Impact from Banana farm at Bokeo and Luangnamtha Province in Northern of Lao PDR	17,000	0
Lao PDR	Ban Asing; Mong district; Savannakhet province	Management on the use of herbicide in Ban Asing group, Nong District, Savannakhet Province	49,850	9,950
Lao PDR	Community radio, Nonghed district, Xiengkhouang province	Management on the use of chemical at local level	50,000	0
Lao PDR	Huam jai asasamak association	Engaging Rural Lao Youths to Promote Community-based Organic Vegetable Farming to Mitigate Impacts of Agro-chemicals	46,000	12,285

Lao PDR	Lao women union, department of information	Disseminating the Environmental impact of Using Chemical in Agriculture in 2 Northern Provinces of Laos as Oudomxay and Borkeo Province	50,000	10,000
Lao PDR	Lao youth union	Capacity Development Project Local to global chemical management coalitions	50,000	0
Lao PDR	Community radio, ban Thateng, Thateng district, Xekhong province	Awareness on Chemical Use at Community Level	45,000	400
Lao PDR	Community radio, ban mong done moun, kob district, sayabouly province	Awareness on Chemical Use at Community Level	22,000	150
Lao PDR	Lao women union	Encourage Women to Reduce the Use of Chemicals in Agricultural Production	48,000	0
Lao PDR	Organic farmer association of Mouang peak	Promotion on Bio-fertilizer Production at Ladngon and Phousan Villages, Peak District, Xiengkhuoang Province	18,546	0
Macedonia, the former Republic of Yugoslav	Ort	Establishing local tools in Municipality of Zelenikovo to become a municipality without waste, through selecting, collecting and recycling of PET plastic waste from households	21,116	21,116
Macedonia, the former Republic of Yugoslav	Community development center crz kicevo	Innovative local pilot testing tools for selection, collection and recycling of PET plastic waste from households in Kicevo	24,538	22,099
Macedonia, the former Republic of Yugoslav	lozuvalka	Reducing waste plastic and recycling PET plastic waste from households in Municipality of Gevgelija	23,536	10,524
Macedonia, the former Republic of Yugoslav	Planktonium	Establishing a system for collecting electrical and electronic waste and waste batteries in Skopje and Bitola	25,110	14,555
Macedonia, the former Republic of Yugoslav	Eko produkt	Waste – killer of the touristic regions (Inventory of illegal landfills in the region of Tetovo and Shar Planina, by quantity and content)	2,520	0
Mali	Action pour la promotion rurale et la protection de l'environnement	'Inversement de la tendance de pollution du fleuve Sankarani et l'autopromotion des femmes à travers la valorisation des produits halieutiques dans la commune rurale du Sankarani''	33,805	27,274

Mali	Association de formation d'appui au développement	'Renforcement de la Gouvernance des Ressources Naturelles à Travers la Mise en Pratique des Actions de l'Agro-écologie dans la Commune Rurale de Baya ''	26,231	6,727
Mali	Association pour la préservation de l'environnement au mali	'Renforcement des initiatives de restauration des terres et de réduction des effets des Produits chimiques dangereux dans la commune rurale de Djalou Foulah dans le bassin du Sankarani''	33,169	26,225
Mauritania	Association pour le développement intégré et diversifié	« Formation de 04 Localités pour la préservation de L'environnement des produits chimiques par l'utilisation des bios pesticides en Lutte Intégrée contre les ennemis des cultures (IPM) dans la zone d'Oued Laweissi, commune de Laweissi, wilaya de l' Assaba » à l'ONG Association pour le Développement Intégrée Durable	28,699	0
Mongolia	Women-environment and development	Green earth and restriction of mercury use	17,497	4,794
Mongolia	Small and medium enterprises development association	Reducing mercury use with participatory and monitoring activities of local communities	8,926	1,475
Nepal	Center for public health and environmental development	Reduction of POPs and mercury from health sector of Nepal through awareness rising, helping CTFs set up & policy influences	44,985	44,789
Papua New Guinea	Central village environmental services	A pilot waste management and resource recovery plan for Tubuseria village	4,000	0
People's Republic of China	China association of electronics equipments for technology development	Demonstration Project on E-waste Recycling in Hangzhou	43,712	149,992
People's Republic of China	China nonferrous metals industry association	Project on O2O Mode Integration of E-waste Recycling	43,712	149,992
Saint Lucia	Belle vue farmers cooperative	Transitioning from the use of toxic chemicals to the use of non-toxic organic chemicals (fertilizers and pesticides) through education, research, demonstration and advocacy	45,610	93,723
Samoa	Women in business development Inc.	Enhancing organic literacy and action through development of waste minimization strategies with certified organic families in Savaii	15,000	0

Samoa	Satupaitea village	Improved waste management district wide involvement	20,000	0
Samoa	Savaii Samoa tourism association	Keep Savaii Islands Clean Campaign	20,000	0
Samoa	Komiti tina ma tamaitai lufilufi	Land Degradation from poor waste management	20,000	0
Samoa		Tamakautoga Village Keeping it Green	35,000	16,554
Samoa	Lepa - komiti tumama	Waste management and watershed conservation	20,000	0
Samoa	Samoa national youth council Inc.	Youth Waste Management Campaign	20,000	0
Samoa	Samoa federated farmers incorporated	Waste disposal system for sheltered sheep farms in Samoa	30,000	0
Sierra Leone	Volunteers initiatives for community empowerment Sierra Leone	Reducing the proliferation of Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP) through Support to Bankable waste management and Micro Enterprise development in 20 communities in the Malema, Guara and Nomo chiefdoms	31,000	7,435
Sierra Leone	Foundation for integrated development	Solid and Medical Waste Management in 8 Community Health Centers (CHC) and Host their Community	31,000	7,644
Sierra Leone	Youthbuild Sierra Leone	The Sustainable management of municipality waste through appropriate waste management practices such as reduction, reuse and recycling	12,600	5,791
South Africa	Duzi umngeni conservation trust	Msunduzi Integrated Catchment and River Health Situated Learning Programme for Unemployed Post-Matric Youth: Ashdown and Imbali Townships of Pietermaritzburg, KwaZulu Natal	35,000	29,452
Suriname	Anton de kom universiteit van suriname	Sustainable agricultural in a sustainable community: Simple and sustainable Integrated Pest Management	50,000	69,863
Suriname	Stichting bun sani	Baseline assessment of rules and regulations with regards to e-waste	5,000	0
Togo	Science et technologie africaines pour un développement durable	Renforcement des capacités d'une unité de collecte, tri et recyclage des déchets plastiques à Lomé	27,994	27,632
Togo	Development for all	Valorization des vertus du neem	18,867	6,757
Trinidad and Tobago	Castara tourism development association	Community Based Solid and Liquid Waste Reduction Project in Castara	49,978	27,216
Trinidad and Tobago	Success Laventille lions club	Recycling and Re-Using Plastic Bottles: Contributing to Food Security	7,715	14,572

Trinidad and Tobago	The university school association limited	Restoration of the University School Play Area to an Eco friendly Play park.	49,922	11,923
Trinidad and Tobago	Restore a sense of I can	Reduction of Indiscriminate Dumping of E-Waste – R.I.D.E.	49,935	49,951
Trinidad and Tobago	Caribbean network for integrated rural development	Marine Environment Education Programme in Trinidad & Tobago (MEEPTT)	48,499	50,448
Uganda	Environmental women in action for development	Ewad eliminating mercury use in gold mines	30,000	7,363
Uganda	Ubora commercial farmers cooperative society	Ubora reducing pesticide abuse	30,000	6,435
United Republic of Tanzania	Organization for knowledge opportunity and aid in Tanzania	Improve the health of artisanal and small-scale gold mining (ASGM) communities and reducing environmental pollution through promotion of sound chemical management	46,913	22,442
Uruguay	Asociacion de fruticultores de produccion integrada	Estrategias para el correcto uso de agroquímicos en productores de AFRUPI	24,979	30,600
Vanuatu	Vanuatu environment advocacy network	Connecting people to nature	38,000	40,500
Vanuatu	Activ association	Recycling waste for income generation for the handicraft industry	38,000	29,500
Vanuatu	Wota emi laef action group	Building Local Capacity for Backyard Organic Farming	42,000	43,316

ANNEX 3: PROJECT APPROVED IN GEF-6 (JULY 1, 2014 TO JUNE 30, 2018) FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

Country	Focal Area	Title	Project Type	Agency	GEF Project Grant (US\$)	Agency Fee (US\$)	Co-Financing (US\$)
Colombia	CW	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNDP	250,000	23,750	
Panama	CW	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNDP	210,000	19,950	
Chad	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNIDO	180,000	17,100	14,000
Mauritania	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNIDO	180,000	17,100	17,000
Cuba	CW	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Cuba	EA	UNDP	250,000	23,750	
Thailand	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	EA	UNIDO	225,000	21,375	225,000
Brazil	CW	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Brazil	EA	UNEP	250,000	23,750	

Gabon	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNIDO	225,000	21,375	17,000
South Africa	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants	EA	DBSA	250,000	22,500	60,000
Micronesia	CW	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Federated States of Micronesia (FSM)	EA	UNEP	200,000	19,000	
Comoros	CW	Review and update of the national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Comoros	EA	UNEP	200,000	19,000	
Iraq	CW	Develop the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and the Minamata Initial Assessment for the Minamata Convention on Mercury in Iraq	EA	UNEP	600,000	57,000	
Ukraine	CW	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNEP	350,000	33,250	
Bahrain	CW	Develop the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in Bahrain	EA	UNEP	260,000	24,700	
Azerbaijan	CW	Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNEP	250,000	23,750	

Botswana	CW	Enabling Activities to Review and Update the National Implementation Plan for the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	EA	UNIDO	200,000	19,000	219,200
Colombia	CW	Reducing UPOPs and Mercury Releases from Healthcare Waste Management, e-Waste Treatment, Scrap Processing and Biomass Burning	FP	UNDP	5,114,000	485,830	22,050,000
China	CW	UPOPs Reduction through BAT/BEP and PPP-based Industry Chain Management in Secondary Copper Production Sector in China	FP	UNDP	12,600,000	1,134,000	52,450,000
Belarus	CW	GEF-6 POPs Legacy and Sustainable Chemicals Management	FP	UNDP	8,400,000	798,000	38,163,000
Montenegro	CW	Comprehensive Environmentally Sound Management of PCBs	FP	UNDP	3,500,000	332,500	17,979,292
China	CW	Reduction and Phase-out of PFOS in Priority Sectors	FP	World Bank	24,250,000	2,182,500	145,300,000
Bangladesh	CW	Pesticide Risk Reduction in Bangladesh	FP	FAO	8,295,000	788,025	17,340,000
Philippines	CW	Implementation of PCB Management Programs for Electric Cooperatives and Safe e-wastes Management	FP	UNIDO	6,200,000	589,000	35,920,000
Honduras	CW	Environmentally Sound Management of Products and Wastes Containing POPs and Risks Associated with Their Final Disposal	FP	UNDP	3,460,000	328,700	10,420,000
Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	CW	Integrated Health and Environment Observatories and Legal and Institutional Strengthening for the Sound Management of Chemicals in Africa (African ChemObs)	FP	UNEP	10,500,000	945,000	23,000,000
Senegal	MFA	Cities-IAP: Sustainable Cities Initiative	FP	UNIDO	1,376,147	123,853	51,780,000

Paraguay	MFA	Cities-IAP: Asuncion Green City of the Americas – Pathways to Sustainability	FP	UNDP	2,110,500	189,945	240,340,000
Jordan	CW	Reduction and Elimination of POPs and Other Chemical Releases through Implementation of Environmentally Sound Management of E-Waste, Healthcare Waste and Priority UPOPs Release Sources Associated with General Waste Management Activities	FP	UNDP	5,090,000	483,550	24,150,000
Ecuador	CW	National Program for the Environmental Sound Management and Live Cycle Management of Chemical Substances	FP	UNDP	4,345,000	398,050	36,113,702
Peru	MFA	Sustainable Industrial Zone Development	FP	UNIDO	2,295,691	218,091	36,065,000
Mexico	CW	Environmentally Sound Management and Destruction of PCBs in Mexico: Second Phase	FP	UNDP	4,800,000	456,000	20,000,000
Thailand	MFA	Applications of Industry-urban Symbiosis and Green Chemistry for Low Emission and Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)-Free Industrial Development in Thailand	FP	UNIDO	4,725,633	448,935	59,200,000
Thailand	CW	Greening the Scrap Metal Value Chain through Promotion of BAT/BEP to Reduce U-POPs Releases from Recycling Facilities	FP	UNIDO	4,500,000	427,500	27,000,000
Georgia	CW	PCB-Free Electricity Distribution in Georgia	FP	UNIDO	3,910,000	371,450	17,620,000
Cameroon	MFA	Integrated Sustainable Urban Development (SUDP) and Environmentally Sound Management of Municipal Solid Waste Project in Cameroon	FP	AfDB	6,222,018	559,982	115,000,000
Nigeria	CW	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of PCBs	FP	UNDP	6,930,000	658,350	34,666,612
Guatemala, Honduras	MFA	Integrated Environmental Management of the Rio Motagua Watershed	FP	UNDP	2,233,105	212,145	25,774,288

Cote d'Ivoire	CW	Sound Management of Unintentional Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and Polychlorinated Biphenyl Ether (PBDEs) to Reduce their Emission from the Industrial Waste Sector	FP	UNIDO	5,325,000	505,875	26,625,000
Mali	MFA	Scaling up a Multiple Benefits Approach to Enhance Resilience in Agro- and Forest Landscapes of Mali's Sahel Regions (Kayes, Koulikoro and Ségou)	FP	AfDB	2,640,183	250,817	60,208,841
Paraguay	CW	Strengthening the Environmentally-sound Management and Final Disposal of PCBs	FP	UNIDO	3,953,250	375,559	14,485,000
Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo	CW	Impact Investment and Capacity Building in Support of Sustainable Waste Management to Reduce Emissions of Unintentional POPs (UPOPs) and Mercury in West Africa	FP	BOAD	10,593,438	953,409	77,000,000
Brazil	CW	Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) Of Lindane In Brazil	FP	UNEP	11,000,000	990,000	61,500,000
Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan	CW	Demonstration of Non-thermal Treatment of DDT Wastes in Central Asia	FP	UNEP	15,120,000	1,360,800	32,500,000
Ghana, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia	CW	EHPMP - Environmental Health and Pollution Management Program in Africa	FP	World Bank	28,715,596	2,584,404	243,050,000
Maldives	CW	Eliminating POPs through Sound Management of Chemicals	FP	UNDP	3,675,000	349,125	19,899,771
Belarus, Georgia, Ukraine	MFA	Promoting Accelerated Uptake of Environmental Technologies and Promotion of Best Practices for Improved Water, Chemicals, and Waste Management in the Black Sea Basin	FP	EBRD	3,750,000	356,250	22,165,525
South Africa	CW	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of Polychlorinated Biphenyls[PCBS] in the Republic of South Africa	FP	DBSA	8,242,500	741,825	40,250,000

Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Egypt, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Montenegro, Tunisia	MFA	Mediterranean Sea Programme (MedProgramme): Enhancing Environmental Security	FP	EBRD, UNEP	10,250,000	922,500	708,000,000
Global	CW	Global Best Practices on Emerging Chemical Policy Issues of Concern under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)	FP	UNEP	1,000,000	95,000	20,580,000
Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Niue, Palau, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Samoa	CW	Continuing Regional Support for the POPs Global Monitoring Plan under the Stockholm Convention in the Pacific Region	MSP	UNEP	1,995,000	189,525	6,448,604
Global	CW	Guidance Development and Case Study Documentation of Green Chemistry and Technologies	MSP	UNIDO	1,000,000	95,000	6,524,000
Vietnam	CW	Application of Green Chemistry in Vietnam to Support Green Growth and Reduction in the Use and Release of POPs/Harmful Chemicals	MSP	UNDP	1,100,000	104,500	8,400,000
Gambia	CW	Capacity Building for PCBs and U-POPs in The Gambia	MSP	UNDP	1,998,000	189,810	9,055,000
Ethiopia	CW	PCB Management in Ethiopia to Meet the 2025 Stockholm Convention Deadline - Phase 1	MSP	UNDP	1,990,000	189,050	8,500,000
China	CW	Phase out of Endosulphan in China	MSP	UNDP	1,980,000	188,100	7,920,000

Honduras, Kenya, Cambodia, St. Lucia, Moldova, Madagascar, Papua New Guinea, Ukraine	CW	Integrated SC Toolkit to Improve the Transmission of Information under Articles 07 and 15	MSP	UNEP	2,000,000	190,000	7,232,340
Morocco	CW	Making Polychlorinated Biphenyls Management and Elimination Sustainable in Morocco	MSP	UNIDO	1,826,484	173,516	5,700,500
					253,091,545	23,322,821	2,436,928,675

ANNEX 4: CONSOLIDATED RESPONSES TO GUIDANCE PROVIDED FROM COP 1 TO COP 8

This section is complimentary to Part I of the GEF report to COP 9 of the Stockholm Convention. It provides by article and chronologically a review of all COP decisions, followed by GEF responses and activities to each COP decision.

INITIAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

This guidance is intended to assist the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism pursuant to paragraph 6 of Article 13 and in accordance with article 14 of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 1	SC-1/9	4	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, to incorporate on an on-going basis guidance from the Conference of the Parties in the further development of their operational programs to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are addressed.	<p>The GEF, in its operations, considers COP guidance in formulating and implementing its policies and programs. The programming priorities articulated by the COP have guided the programming of resources by the GEF from GEF-2 to present. Most of funding is programmed in UPOPs reduction through BAT/BEP introduction, PCB elimination, DDT elimination and pesticide management. Also, every request for funding to develop NIPs has been funded. All requests to review and update NIPs have also been funded.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF used the information transmitted by the Parties, on the needs assessment, the 3rd review of the financial mechanism and the consolidated guidance, to develop the GEF-6 programming strategies for chemicals and wastes.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The guidance received at COP 8, along with the needs assessment and the fourth review of the</p>

			financial mechanism that was transmitted to the GEF Council by COP 8, were used as inputs into the negotiations for the GEF-7 replenishment.
	5	Requests the GEF to prepare and submit reports to each ordinary meeting of the Conference of the Parties on its operations in support of the Convention, as set out in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of GEF.	<p>The development of GEF programming directions incorporates the guidance from the COPs. So far, the GEF has submitted reports to all the previous eight COPs on GEF activities supporting implementation of the Convention in recipient countries and has submitted its report to the current COP 9.</p> <p>A full list of reports provided by the GEF to the COP of the Stockholm Convention is attached in Annex 6 of this report to COP 9.</p>
SC-1/9 Annex	1	<p>Eligibility</p> <p>(a) <i>Country eligibility:</i> To be eligible to receive funding from the financial mechanism a country must be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A developing country or country with an economy in transition; and (ii) A Party to the Convention. <p>For the preparation of the initial national implementation plan, developing countries and countries with economies in transition that are signatories or in the process of becoming Parties should also be eligible.</p> <p>The entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism should take full account of the specific needs and the special situation of the least developed countries and small island developing States in their actions with regard to funding;</p>	<p>In response to this Guidance the GEF's eligibility policy for POPs incorporates the criteria for funding enabling activities.</p> <p>For LDCs and SIDS, the GEF uses a flexible approach to consideration of funding needs and co-financing ratio.</p> <p>All activities that have been funded are all eligible.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u></p> <p>In developing the GEF-6 Strategy, a set aside program for LDCs and SIDS has been included in the chemicals and wastes Strategy that considers the special needs of LDCs and SIDS. It should be noted that LDCs and SIDS will also have access to the entire focal area resources.</p>

			<p>(b) <i>Eligible activities:</i> Activities that are eligible for funding from the financial mechanism are those that seek to meet the objectives of the Convention, by assisting eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in accordance with guidance provided by the Conference of the Parties.</p>	<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the programming directions for GEF-7, the chemicals and wastes strategy has set aside resources under program 3:</p> <p>Program 3. Least Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States Program.</p> <p>This program will seek to address the sound management of chemicals and wastes through strengthening the capacity of sub-national, national, and regional institutions and strengthening the enabling policy and regulatory framework in these countries.</p> <p>The program will provide support to the development of public-private partnerships specifically adapted to the circumstances of LDCs and SIDS to enable the sound management of chemicals and wastes.</p> <p>Under the SIDS/LDC program, the following may be pursued:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementing Sustainable Low and Non-Chemical Development Strategies in SIDS and LDCs; • Promoting BAT/BEP to reduce UPOPs releases from sectors relevant to the Minamata and Stockholm Conventions in SIDS and LDCs; • Promoting cleaner health-care waste management based on the lessons learnt from
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				<p>GEF funded healthcare waste projects to reduce UPOPs and mercury releases;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the management system for e-waste, addressing all stages of the life cycle (i.e. acquisition of raw materials, design, production, collection, transportation and recycling) in SIDS and LDCs; • Phasing out of mercury-containing products; • Undertaking gender mainstreaming and project monitoring and evaluation; and • Developing a strategy to ensure that technical assistance and investments are solidly linked to enhance the ability of countries to deal with the management of POPs and mercury in a sustainable manner. <p>Under this program, locally appropriate solutions will be encouraged as well as the use of existing regional institutions. This program does not prevent LDCs and SIDS from accessing resources from the other three programs.</p>
	SC-1/9 Annex	2	<p>Policy and strategy</p> <p>Timely, adequate and sustainable financial resources on a grant or concessional basis should be allocated to meet the agreed full incremental costs of implementing eligible activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) That are country-driven and are endorsed by the Parties concerned; (b) That assist eligible Parties in meeting their obligations under the Stockholm Convention and are in conformity with, 	<p>This guidance is reflected in the strategies of the GEF.</p>

			<p>and supportive of, the priorities identified in their respective national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) That are in conformity with the programme priorities as reflected in the relevant guidance and guidelines developed and/or adopted by the Conference of the Parties, as appropriate;</p> <p>(d) That build capacity and promote the utilization of local and regional expertise;</p> <p>(e) That promote multiple-source funding approaches, mechanisms and arrangements; and</p> <p>(f) That promotes sustainable national socio-economic development, poverty reduction and activities consistent with existing national sound environmental management programmes geared towards the protection of human health and the environment.</p>	
	SC-1/9 Annex	3	<p>Programme priorities</p> <p>Priority should be given to the funding of activities that enable eligible Parties to fulfil their obligations under the Convention, in particular with:</p> <p>(a) Development, review and updating, as appropriate, of national implementation plans, pursuant to Article 7 of the Convention;</p>	<p>The GEF has responded to this guidance as follows:</p> <p>(a) All requests for development, review and updating of NIPs have been funded.</p> <p>(b) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Development and implementation of activities identified in national implementation plan as national or regional priorities; (c) Reducing the need for specific exemptions by eligible Parties; (d) Activities that support or promote capacity-building, including human resource development and institutional development and/or strengthening; including those from centers for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Institutional strengthening and capacity-building; (ii) Capacity improvement for designing, developing and enforcing action plans, strategies and policies, including measures to minimize negative impacts on workers and local communities; (e) Activities that promote and provide access to technical assistance through appropriate arrangements, including those from centers for regional and sub-regional capacity-building and technology assistance; (f) Assistance with needs assessment and information on available sources on funding; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country. (c) This is included in the GEF strategies. (d) Several projects address capacity building and many projects funding include capacity building as a component. (e) Many projects that seek to address management, treatment and disposal of POPs include technical assistance components which receive funding. The GEF also encourages its agencies to utilize the regional centers set up by the convention. (f) Through the funding of NIPs the GEF provides assistance in regard to needs assessments of the Parties. Information on available resources is provided in the reports to the COP after the end of each replenishment negotiation. Information on programming and access to resources are provided through extended constituency workshops that the GEF conducts in all its recipient constituencies on an annual basis since the beginning of GEF-5. (g) This is included in the programming of resources bearing in mind projects are country driven and so the final choice of how technology transfer is executed is the country's decision. (h) Many projects have included education, training, public participation and awareness raising as components
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">(g) Activities that promote transfer of technology adapted to local conditions, to eligible Parties, including best available techniques and best environmental practices;(h) Activities that promote education, training, public participation and awareness-raising of stakeholders and the general public;(i) Projects that are responsive to priorities identified in the national implementation plans of eligible Parties and take fully into account the relevant guidance of the Conference of the Parties;(j) Activities that enhance information exchange and management;(k) Development and promotion of alternatives to persistent organic pollutants, including non-chemical alternatives.	<p>particularly in projects that introduce new management systems, treatment, emission reduction, new technology, and legislative/policy changes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) The screening criteria for consideration of project proposals include an examination of the match between the project proposal and an articulation as a priority in the NIP. The GEF is flexible to include projects that are not in the NIP due to evolving conditions in a country.(j) Some projects include mechanisms to enhance information exchange and management.(k) Several projects, particularly those that seek to address the reduction of the consumption of DDT and other pesticides, have been funded where non-chemical alternatives are developed and demonstrated. Some of the non-chemical alternative projects invest in integrated pest management and integrated vector management.
SC-1/9 Annex	4	Determination of funding In accordance with paragraph 7 (d) of article 13, the Conference of the Parties will regularly provide the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism pursuant to paragraph 6 of article 13 of the Convention assessments of the funding needed to ensure effective implementation of the Convention.	The GEF has incorporated the needs assessments provided by the Convention into the development of the strategic programming document used during the GEF replenishment process.	

COP 7	SC-1/9 Annex	5	Updating the guidance The Conference of the Parties shall review, in consultation, as appropriate, with the entity or entities entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism, the effectiveness of the present guidance on a regular basis and update and prioritize it as necessary. ³⁵ Such reviews will coincide with the schedule of reviews for the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.	No Action required from the GEF.
	SC-7/19	3	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its regular reports, to continue to report on paragraphs 7–13 of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11;	The GEF continues to report on paragraphs 7-13 of the MOU. The report to COP 8 is organized to respond to paragraphs 7-13 as follows: Para 7 – The present report Para 8 – Chapter 1 and Annex 1 Para 9(a) – Chapter 1 and Annex 1 Para 9(b) – Chapter 2 Para 9(c) – Annex 2 Para 9(d) – Chapter 2 Para 10 – Chapter 3 Para 11, 12, 13 – Chapter 5 <u>Update for COP 9:</u> In this report of the GEF to COP 9, information on paragraphs 7 – 13 of the MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF as contained in the annex to decision SC-1/11 is organized as follows: Para 7 – The present report

³⁵ In determining the length of time between updates of the guidance, the Conference of the Parties may wish to take into account the schedule for the review of the effectiveness of the financial mechanism.

				<p>Para 8 – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3</p> <p>Para 9(a) – Part I, A, Table 1 and Annex 3</p> <p>Para 9(b) – Part I, B</p> <p>Para 9(c) – Part I, C, Annex 1 and 2</p> <p>Para 9(d) – Part I, D</p> <p>Para 10 – Part I, E</p> <p>Para 11 – Part I, F</p> <p>Para 12 – Part I, G</p> <p>Para 13 – Part I, H</p>
		4	<p>Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, including more details on the follow-up actions, as well as information on the application of the Facility co-financing policy, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its eighth meeting.</p>	<p>Noted. The GEF has collaborated with the BRS Secretariat and provided the information requested by the BRS Secretariat including data from the GEF Project Management Information System and the co-financing policy.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional action is required.</p>

CONSOLIDATED ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE TO THE FINANCIAL MECHANISM

Article 3 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Intentional Production and Use

DDT

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 1	SC-1/25	8(b)	Concludes that sufficient capacity at the national and subnational levels is necessary for effective implementation, monitoring and impact evaluation (including associated data management) of the use of DDT and its alternatives in disease vector control, and recommends that the financial mechanism of the Convention support activities to build and strengthen such capacity as well as measures to strengthen relevant public health systems.	<p>The GEF has through programming projects in countries which produce and consume DDT built and strengthened the capacity in these countries to adopt alternatives to DDT and has strengthened the relevant public health systems in this regard.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-5, a project was approved for India to phase out production of DDT and begin the production of alternatives to DDT including biological alternatives. This with the implementation of alternatives to DDT for vector control will lead to a global phase out for the use of DDT for vector control. In GEF-6, projects were approved to identify technologies to dispose of DDT including non-combustion technologies such as super-critical water.</p>
	SC-1/25	8(f)	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, and invites other international financial institutions, to support ongoing processes to develop global partnerships on long-term strategies for developing and deploying cost-effective alternatives to DDT, including the development of insecticides for indoor residual spraying, long-lasting	The GEF has responded to this through funding projects that meet these needs, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.

			insecticide treated materials and non-chemical alternatives.	
COP 3	SC-3/16	4	Invites Governments, non-governmental organizations, industry and intergovernmental organizations to participate in the development of the business plan for promoting a global partnership on the development and deployment of alternative products, methods and strategies to DDT for disease vector control and encourages the Global Environment Facility, donors and other funding agencies to provide financial and other resources to support the creation and implementation of the business plan.	The GEF has supported the implementation of the business plan through the funding of projects from countries.
COP 4	SC-4/28	4	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide, within its mandate, financial support for country-driven activities of the global alliance for the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT for disease vector control ³⁶ and invites developed country Parties, funding agencies and other financial institutions to support the alliance.	Under GEF-4, the GEF Council approved a program framework document and several projects to promote alternatives to DDT for vector control. Further support for country-driven activities, within the GEF's mandate to address DDT alternatives, is envisaged in the draft GEF-5 strategy for chemicals. <u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF has responded to this through funding projects that meet these needs, notably through the GEF African DDT program and the India DDT projects.
COP 5	SC-5/23	12	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers	The GEF continues to support the global search and implementation of alternatives to DDT. In the

³⁶ See decision SC-4/2.

			and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to the development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to DDT.	reporting period for the COP 9 report, two projects for DDT with GEF resources of over \$25 million were approved to develop new biological based alternatives and physical barriers for the control of malaria as well as to build the capacity in Africa to implement integrated vector management approaches. Additionally, a project in India has been funded that seeks to develop alternatives to DDT including long lasting nets and bio-based alternatives.
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PCB

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 5	SC-5/23	3	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support for country-driven training and capacity-building activities related to activities of the polychlorinated biphenyls elimination network.	<p>The GEF provided \$34.5 million in grant to countries to manage PCB in equipment in use and to destroy 15,183 tons of PCB oil and PCB contaminated oil and equipment during the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> For this reporting period 10,200 metric tons of PCBs and PCB containing equipment has been targeted.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Ten Parties conducted work on the management and disposal of PCB in GEF-6, which accounted for 17 percent of resources as shown in Figure 4 in the main text of this report to COP 9. These projects are projected to dispose of 19,923 metric tons of PCBs and PCB containing and contaminated equipment and material.</p>

Endosulfan

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 5	SC-5/23	5	Recognizes that financial and technical support is required to facilitate the replacement of the use of endosulfan in developing countries.	<p>Countries are encouraged to include endosulfan in their NIP updates.</p> <p>The GEF has funded a project in Uruguay that seeks to address alternatives to endosulfan in the production of soybean.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In GEF-6, a project was funded for China which seeks to set the conditions in China to phase out the production on endosulfan.</p>

Article 5 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Unintentional Production

Best available techniques and best environmental practices

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	5	Urges the Global Environment Facility to incorporate best available techniques and best environmental practices and demonstration as one of its priorities for providing financial support.	COP decision on prioritizing demonstration of BAT/BEP was incorporated in GEF-4 POPs Strategy and GEF-5 Chemicals Strategy. GEF-4 identified as a priority “improving the capacity for POPs destruction in GEF recipient countries) or the demonstration of BAT/BEP for the reduction of releases of unintentionally produced POPs”. GEF-5 states that “investments supported by the GEF will address implementation of BAT/BEP for release reduction of UPOPs, including from industrial sources and open-burning”. The two strategies can be found at:

				<p>GEF-4: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.A.3.6.English_1.pdf</p> <p>GEF-5: https://www.thegef.org/publications/gef-5-focal-area-strategies</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The GEF-6 strategy, under program 3 of the chemicals and wastes strategy the introduction of BAT/BEP is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 439 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> This area continues to be a growing area of work in the chemicals and wastes focal area. At the end of GEF-6 work on the reduction of UPOPs through the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including waste, electronic waste (E-waste), industrial emissions accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention.</p>
COP 5	SC-5/23	6	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to provide funding to parties to enable them to implement best available techniques and best environmental practices to support the reduction or elimination of	During the reporting period, seven projects that reduce the unintentional release of dioxins and furans from medical waste, e-waste, and municipal waste were approved at a value of \$55.5 million.

			<p>unintentional releases of persistent organic pollutants.</p>	<p>Additional projects addressing open burning are expected to be submitted for funding during the next reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The GEF-6 strategy, under program 3 of the chemicals and wastes strategy the introduction of BAT/BEP is a priority area as well as the reduction of emissions of UPOPs. To this end, in the reporting period, projects supporting the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including secondary copper production and secondary iron and steel production have been funded. The cohort of projects in the reporting period targets a reduction of 439 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> This area continues to be a growing area of work in the chemicals and wastes focal area. At the end of GEF-6, work on the reduction of UPOPs through the implementation of BAT/BEP in several sectors including waste, E-waste, industrial emissions accounted for 44 percent of the GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention. As a result of the significance of this work, the GEF has included a target for UPOPs in the GEF-7 results framework.</p>
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Toolkit for identification and quantification of releases of dioxin, furans and other unintentional persistent organic pollutants

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 6	SC-6/9	4	Requests the Secretariat and the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Toolkit experts contribute to the development of a training programme on the revised Toolkit in support of data comparability and consistency of time trends and also requests the Secretariat to organize, within available resources, awareness raising and training activities on the revised Toolkit;	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention.

Article 7 - Implementation Plans

Preparation and updating of national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 1	SC-1/12	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, recognizing the importance of national implementation plans to a Party's ability to implement its obligations under the Convention, to support the regular review and updating of national implementation plans in accordance with the guidance adopted under paragraph 1 above.	The GEF Council, at its 16 th meeting in November 2000, decided that "should the GEF be the financial mechanism for the legal agreement it would be willing to initiate early action with regard to the proposed EAs with existing resources" mainly by supporting two types of activities: 1). development and strengthening of capacity aimed at enabling the recipient country to fulfill its obligations under the Stockholm Convention. These country-specific EAs will be eligible for full funding of agreed costs; and 2) on-the-ground interventions aimed at implementing specific phase-out and remediation measures at national and/or regional levels, including targeted capacity building and investments. This second category of GEF interventions will be eligible for GEF incremental costs funding.

In its decision GEF/C.17/4, the Council approved Initial Guidelines for Enabling Activities of the Stockholm Convention, as an early response for assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement measures to fulfill their obligations under the Convention. The GEF Secretariat undertook significant efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of this assistance, including through the appropriate dissemination of relevant information at the Diplomatic Conference that would be held in Stockholm in May 2001 for the adoption of the Convention. GEF-3 efforts focused on supporting the development of NIPs as required in Article 7 of the Stockholm Convention.

As of August 2012, the GEF has assisted 139 countries to inventory their POPs and develop priority interventions to reduce or eliminate releases of these chemicals to the environment. 108 countries have formally submitted their NIPs to the Stockholm Convention. These efforts have also raised awareness and built institutional capacities for a comprehensive approach to toxic chemical management.

Update for COP 7:

During the reporting period an additional 43 NIPs were funded by the GEF.

COP 4				<p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> During the reporting period, seven countries received funding for NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> During the reporting period, nine countries accessed funding for NIPs and NIP updates, which takes the total of countries supported during GEF-6 to 16 Parties.</p>
	SC-4/28	1	Requests the Global Environment Facility to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in accordance with Articles 13 and 14 of the Convention, especially least developed countries and small island developing States, to help them to prepare or update their national implementation plans and to comply with the requirements of the Stockholm Convention.	<p>The preparation and update of NIPs is included in the draft GEF-5 Strategy for chemicals, objective 1, outcome 5, and paragraph 44. An allocation of \$25 million was included in the GEF-5 replenishment.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In the GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy \$20 million has been notionally allocated for NIPs (for new parties) and NIP updates.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> At the end of GEF-6, 16 countries applied for, and received resources amounting to \$4.08 million to conduct NIPs and NIP Updates.</p>

Funding of priorities listed in national implementation plans

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	11	Requests the Global Environment Facility as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis to give special consideration to those activities relevant to the sound management of chemicals identified as priorities in national implementation plans when deciding on the funding of activities under the Convention.	<p>Where possible, GEF activities identify and address the needs to establish basic, foundational capacities for sound management of chemicals, which has been listed as focal area indicators.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 and GEF-7 chemicals and wastes strategy were developed to support the sound management of chemicals and wastes as programming principle.</p>
	SC-3/16	12	Requests the Global Environment Facility to give special consideration to support for those activities identified as priorities in national implementation plans which promote capacity-building in sound chemicals management, so as to enhance synergies in the implementation of different multilateral environment agreements and further strengthen the links between environment and development objectives.	<p>In GEF-4 projects that supported POPs and mercury management and elimination in the health care sector were funded.</p> <p>In GEF-5, the GEF encourages projects that exploit synergies within the POPs focal area and the ODS focal area with other focal areas such as climate change and international waters in order to maximize global environmental benefits.</p> <p>The GEF has projects on the ground for co-reduction of carbon dioxide, POPs and mercury, and is exploring the possible way of operationalizing POPs/ODS co-destruction to realize POPs/greenhouse gas emissions reduction.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In GEF-6 a number of projects that support both the Minamata Convention and the Stockholm Convention have been funded as they bring</p>

				<p>synergies to the two conventions. Additionally, the Africa Health Observatories project (Africa ChemOBS) specifically targets synergies among the chemicals and wastes conventions.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 portfolio of projects supported synergies across the Chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. During GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs, and eight MSPS were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects including one programs seek to implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects including one program and two child projects from the Sustainable Cities IAP that were multifocal area and included the climate change, land degradation and international waters focal area. Details are in Annex 3 of this report to COP 9.</p>
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Article 8 - Information Exchange

Listing of new chemicals

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 5	SC-5/23	4	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention to support activities in respect of the newly listed chemicals and invites other international financial institutions to do so.	The GEF has approved 16 EAs during the reporting period, to update the NIPs. 2 additional EAs were approved for parties who have not yet developed their NIPs and 2 more NIP update projects were

				<p>approved as components in FSPs. The full list of projects is included in Annex 2.</p> <p>One project in China, in addition to reducing emissions of dioxins and furans, addresses Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) through the sound management of electronic and electric waste.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> During the reporting period, seven countries received funding for NIP updates. Additionally, projects that seek to address PFOS and PDBEs have been funded in the reporting period.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> 15 percent of GEF-6 resources for the Stockholm Convention was programmed for management, phase out and disposal of the new POPs.</p>
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Article 9 - Information Exchange

Clearing-house mechanism

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 4	SC-4/28	5	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention, including its principal entity the Global Environment Facility, and invites other relevant international financial institutions and others from the donor community to provide the financial resources, within their mandates, necessary for Parties that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition,	Information generation, management, and exchange, as capacity building more generally, is relevant and cuts across all objectives and outcomes in the draft GEF-5 Strategy. For example, it is the norm that a project addressing POPs waste management and disposal would put in place a data management system. Projects that aim at demonstrating and promoting alternatives to specific POPs have strong information

			Stockholm Convention regional centers and other interested stakeholders to carry out projects aimed at improving information exchange at the regional and national levels and to set up clearing-house mechanism nodes as described in the note by the Secretariat on the possible role of the clearing-house mechanism at the national and regional levels. ³⁷	dissemination components, etc. Country – driven, Standalone projects for information exchange activities could be supported within the GEF’s mandate as per objective 1, outcome 5, of the draft GEF-5 Chemicals strategy.
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Article 12 - Technical Assistance

Technical assistance and technology transfer

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 1	SC-1/15	1	Adopts the guidance on technical assistance contained in the annex to the present decision and recommends its use by Parties and the financial mechanism of the Convention.	Providing technical assistance to recipient countries has been considered in all of GEF’s POPs strategies across replenishment phases.
COP 5	SC-5/23	11	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and parties in a position to do so to provide funds necessary to facilitate the technical assistance and technology transfer to be provided to developing-country parties and parties with economies in transition.	All projects approved in the reporting period provide Technical Assistance to countries and in a number of projects BAT/BEP for the reduction of dioxins and furans are being implemented in the health care waste management sector, the pulp and paper sector, municipal and e-waste management and others. Integrated vector management is being introduced in one project approved during the reporting period. <u>Update for COP 8:</u>

³⁷ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/20.

				<p>GEF projects during the reporting period will introduce manufacturing alternatives for PFOS as well as seek ways to reduce POPs by demonstrating green/sustainable manufacturing of alternatives.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> In the reporting period, supercritical water, a non-combustion destruction method, is being tested to dispose of lindane and DDT in three Parties. Additionally, the use of sustainable chemistry to introduce safe alternatives to POPs is being demonstrated in two Parties.</p>
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Regional centers

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	10	Requests the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12.	<p>Regional centers are participating in GEF projects through implementing agencies.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy encourage Parties in the development of their projects to implement the Stockholm Convention to consider including the regional centers in the design and implementation phase of the projects.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> Several countries use the regional centers to execute GEF funded projects including the Africa Health Observatories project and a number of NIPs.</p>

				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Several regional centers under the BRS Conventions have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6, including the following centers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Africa Institute • BCCC³⁸ Uruguay • BCRC³⁹ Caribbean • BCRC South Africa • BCRC China • CETESB
COP 5	SC-5/23	7	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites parties and observers and other financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centers to implement their work plans.	<p>Parties and agencies are encouraged to work with the regional centers set up by the Convention for inputs into design of the projects and execution during the implementation of the project. The decision to include the regional centers is ultimately the Parties' in the development and execution of their projects. The GEF has agreed with the Convention Secretariat to continue to strengthen the role of the regional centers and it is expected that projects utilizing the regional centers will be reported upon during the next reporting period.</p> <p>In this period regional centers in Africa are involved in the design and execution of an e-waste project.</p>

³⁸ Basel Convention Coordinating Center

³⁹ Basel Convention Regional Center

				<p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions and under the Minamata Convention.</p> <p>Additionally, in programming GEF-7 resources to address chemicals and wastes priorities, several principles will be used in determining the choice of projects in the focal area. The following principle from the GEF-7 programming directions applies to this guidance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects that build on, or uses existing networks, regional, national and sub-national institutions including regional centers set up under the chemicals and wastes conventions.
COP 6	SC-6/16	11	Invites parties, observers and financial institutions in a position to do so to provide financial support to enable regional centers to implement their work plan aimed at supporting parties in implementing their obligations under the Convention;	<p>The GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for regional centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project identification</p>

				<p>and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions.</p> <p>Additionally, the GEF-7 programming directions has strengthened language that establishes in the programming principles, as referred to in COP 9 update for GEF response to SC-5/23.</p>
COP 6	SC-6/20	6	<p>Reiterates its request to the Global Environment Facility, in its support for the delivery of technical assistance on a regional basis, to give consideration to the proposals that may be developed by nominated Stockholm Convention centers and to prioritize such support to those centers situated in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in accordance with paragraph 31 of the terms of reference for regional and sub-regional centers contained in the annex to decision</p>	<p>The GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy specifically addressed the regional centers as follows:</p> <p>Support for Convention Regional Centers</p> <p>The GEF has received guidance from the COP of the Stockholm Convention to provide the opportunity for regional centers set up under the Stockholm Convention and Basel Convention to execute projects. The GEF is cognizant of the country driven approach for project identification</p>

			SC-2/9 and paragraph 5 (e) of the annex to decision SC-3/12;	<p>and development and recognizes that the regional centers can only be involved on the invitation of countries. The GEF encourages countries to use the regional centers either as executing agencies or providers of technical assistance in the development and implementation of their projects particularly in regional projects where these centers would have a comparative advantage.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Refer to GEF response to Decision SC-3/16 for the regional centers that have been actively involved in the execution of GEF chemicals projects in GEF-6 under the BRS Conventions.</p> <p>Additionally, the GEF-7 programming directions has strengthened language that establishes in the programming principles, as referred to in COP 9 update for GEF response to SC-5/23.</p>
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Needs Assessment

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 2	SC-2/12	Annex, 5 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, as the principal entity entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.
COP 3	SC-3/15	Annex, 7 (a)	The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the	The GEF provided such information to evaluators.

COP 5			operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to assistance needs in eligible Parties.	
	SC-3/16	13	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to support, within its project activities, the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to estimate the costs and funding needs of activities in their national implementation plans.	GEF supports such activities if proposed in their NIPS and that the priorities are consistent with the guidance from the COP.
	SC-5/22	12	Invites parties, the Global Environment Facility and relevant international and non-governmental organizations to provide information to the Secretariat on their views of and experiences in applying the methodology used to undertake the needs assessment, including information on priority setting in national implementation plans as appropriate, for the continuous improvement of the methodology;	<p>The Secretariat of the Conventions officially invited the GEF Secretariat to comment on the methodology used for the assessment of funding needs in 2012. The GEF also facilitated responses from the GEF network of agencies on the methodology.</p> <p>The Secretariat has provided all required information to aid in the preparation of the report to the COP.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9</u> No additional action required.</p>
	SC-6/17	2	Requests the Secretariat to transmit that report to the Global Environment Facility for consideration during the sixth replenishment process of the Global Environment Facility and for action as appropriate;	The GEF received the report and used it in the development of the GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy.
	SC-7/18	Annex	Relevant supplementary information, where available, will be drawn from the Secretariat	Noted. The GEF will collaborate with the Secretariat of the Convention. The GEF

			and from: The Global Environment Facility, which, as the principal entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism on an interim basis, is invited to provide information gathered through its operations relevant to the assistance needs of eligible parties;	Secretariat was invited by the consultants contracted by the BRS Secretariat, to provide data from the GEF. This data was provided to the consultants.
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Article 13 - Financial Resources and Mechanisms

General additional guidance to the Financial Mechanism

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9 and SC-2/11.	Noted
COP 4	SC-4/27	1	Reaffirms its decisions SC-1/9, SC-2/11 and SC-3/16.	Noted
	SC-4/28	3	Requests the entity or entities entrusted with the operations of the financial mechanism of the Convention, including the Global Environment Facility, when implementing the guidance to the financial mechanism adopted by the Conference in decision SC-1/9, to take into account the priorities identified by Parties in their implementation plans transmitted to the Conference of the Parties.	Country-driven activities within the GEF's mandate can be further considered and would be eligible as per paragraph 35 of the draft chemicals strategy for GEF-5. Central to past GEF strategies is that interventions are based on priorities identified in a country's NIP. This principle is repeated in GEF-5 strategies for chemicals. <u>Update for COP 9:</u> For GEF-7, in programming resources to address chemicals and wastes priorities, a number of principles will be used in determining the choice of projects in the focal area. The following principle applies to this guidance:

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project that are prioritized under NIPs/MIAs/ASGM NAPs.
COP 5	SC-5/23	1	Requests the Secretariat to prepare consolidated guidance to the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	<p>The GEF will work with the Secretariat of Conventions to develop a joint proposal on the consolidated guidance.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No further action required by the GEF.</p>
	SC-5/23	2	Decides to update the consolidated guidance every four years starting from the sixth meeting of the Conference of the Parties as an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	No action required from the GEF.
	SC-5/23	10	Also requests the financial mechanism of the Convention, when providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans.	<p>During the reporting period several first-time post NIP implementation projects were approved. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in developing work programs.</p> <p>14 post NIP implementation projects were approved in countries that had not yet received funding for implementation of activities contained in their NIPs. The GEF continues to apply this as one of the criteria in constituting work programs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The GEF continues to apply this guidance along with others in the approval of projects for funding.</p>

Article 14 - Interim Financial Arrangements

General additional guidance to the Global Environment Facility

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 2	SC-2/11	3	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties a more in-depth analysis of its financing, including co-financing, in its persistent organic pollutants portfolio, which includes sources, mechanisms, arrangements and trends.	<p>Each GEF report to the COP provides an in-depth analysis of GEF financing and co-financing in the POPs portfolio, details of the reports can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/POPs_reports</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The 5th GEF Assembly adopted a revised policy on co-financing which can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_procedures/co-financing</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The current report provides the co-financing analysis in the reporting period and in all of GEF-6 along with the new policy on co-financing agreed by 54th GEF Council in June 2018.</p>
	SC-2/11	4	Invites the Global Environment Facility to use its network in identifying other sources of finance for persistent organic pollutant activities and to continue to develop operational requirements which facilitate and guide the approach and actions of its implementing agencies and executing agencies to proactively assist in mobilizing other sources of financing for persistent organic pollutants projects from multilateral and bilateral sources and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector.	<p>The GEF is using its funding to leverage other sources of finance from both public and private sectors. Public sector co-financing includes national and local government, GEF agencies, non-governmental organizations, other multilateral and bilateral partners. Private sector co-financing mainly includes industrial sectors and industry associations.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-7 programming directions proposes strengthening the engagement of the private sector as follows:</p>

In GEF-7, more emphasis will be placed in facilitating the reduction of chemicals through stronger alignment with the shift to sustainable production and consumption. The GEF will also emphasize stronger private sector engagement, including supporting the enabling environments for industry to adopt better technologies and practices aimed at becoming more environmentally sustainable, including eliminating POPs and mercury, creating incentives for the private sector involvement and streamlining processes for easier private sector navigation. More emphasis will also be placed on developing sustainable financing at the national/regional level to sustainably eliminate chemicals covered under the Conventions and at the same time facilitate the sound management of chemicals and wastes.

The overall GEF-7 programming directions proposes a strengthened engagement with the private sector and has an overarching Private Sector Engagement Strategy which is found in paragraphs 396 – 414 of the GEF-7 Programming Directions.⁴⁰ The core of the engagement with the private sector will be based on two pillars as follows:

⁴⁰ GEF, 2018, [GEF-7 Programming Directions](#), Assembly Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first pillar is to expand the use of non-grant instruments; and • The second pillar is working with the private sector as an agent for market transformation.
SC-2/11	5	Requests the Global Environment Facility to clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the persistent organic pollutants focal area.	<p>The COP requested the GEF to “clarify its approach to the application of the concept of incremental costs in its activities in the POPs focal area⁴¹”. One of the policy recommendations approved in the context of the GEF replenishment is that the GEF Secretariat and GEF agencies should prepare clearer operational guidelines for the application of the incremental cost principle in GEF operations for each focal area. As a follow up, and in response to the Evaluation of Incremental Cost Assessment prepared by the GEF Office of Evaluation⁴², the GEF Council at its meeting in December 2006 requested the GEF Secretariat to prepare new operational guidelines that respond, amongst other things, to the need to simplify the demonstration of project baseline, incremental costs, and co-financing.</p> <p>This is work in progress and the GEF will report more fully on the outcomes of this work and its implications for the POPs focal area in its report to COP 4. In the meanwhile, and without prejudice to further GEF Council decisions, it is</p>

⁴¹ In GEF-6 the POPs focal area was replaced by the chemicals and wastes focal area which cover the Stockholm Convention, the Minamata Convention, the Montreal Protocol and SAICM.

⁴² The GEF Office of Evaluation was replaced by the GEF Independent Evaluation Office in July 2003.

				<p>possible to make general statements about the GEF's approach to incremental costs in the POPs focal area.</p> <p>The GEF, in the original policy covering incremental costs⁴³, defines incremental costs as the costs of the additional national action beyond what is strictly necessary for a country to achieve its own national development goal, but that is nevertheless necessary to generate global environmental benefits. This requires an estimate of the sustainable development baseline, and of the costs of the GEF supported alternative. The difference in costs between the baseline and the alternative course of action (the "project" or program) constitutes the incremental costs.</p> <p>In practical terms, the determination of GEF funding of incremental costs involves negotiation and flexibility. The policy paper cited above refers to the "approach to estimating agreed full incremental costs". The words "approach" and "estimate" clearly points to the fact that the determination of incremental costs is not a formulaic⁴⁴ exercise. The word "agreed" conveys that the determination of incremental costs is not imposed but is a negotiation between project</p>
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⁴³ GEF, 1996, [Incremental Costs](#), Council Document, GEF/C.7/Inf.5.

⁴⁴ It should be noted that in general the GEF has not defined negative lists of items that could never be covered by GEF funding. There are a few exceptions: i) For enabling activities (NIP development), vehicle purchase is normally excluded, and the procurement of laboratory equipment is capped at 5 percent of the GEF grant; and ii) The GEF Council has expressed the view that, whilst the closure of plants of POPs producing chemicals was a desirable outcome that could be part of a GEF project, the GEF could not finance the loss of revenues or compensate workers from such closures.

proponents and the GEF and other project co-financiers (The GEF policy refers to “technical negotiations between the GEF and the recipients.”)

One conceptual issue when applying the incremental cost principle to POPs is that the estimate of incremental cost is most useful and straightforward where it “involves a comparison between two projects or programs that provide the same service⁴⁵”. In the case of interventions that address the disposal of POPs and POPs-containing wastes, there is often no such baseline on which to base a comparison. Secondly, although there are domestic benefits in terms, for example, of reduced morbidity and health care costs that can accrue from the GEF intervention, these are not always understood or taken into consideration. Moreover, even if it can be agreed in principle that a particular POPs reduction intervention will generate both local and global benefits, it is not technically feasible to develop a “formula” that would help in apportioning these benefits and related costs.

Update to information provided at COP 3

The GEF COP 3 report included a discussion of the approach to applying the incremental costs principle in the POPs focal area. In addition, and complementary to that discussion, the GEF

⁴⁵ Ahuja D., *The incremental cost of climate change mitigation projects*, GEF Working Paper #9, 1993.

				<p>Council adopted in June 2007 <i>revised Operational Guidelines for the Application of the Incremental Cost Principle</i>. The guidelines provide for a simplified demonstration of the “business-as-usual” scenario, and a discussion of “incremental reasoning” that puts the emphasis on the fit with focal area strategies and co-funding in relation with the impact/value-added of the proposed GEF intervention. The “incremental costs analysis annex” is no longer a requirement.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In May 2014, in response to policy recommendations for the GEF 6th Replenishment, the GEF Council approved a co-financing policy (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.46.09_Co-Financing_Policy_May_6_2014_1.pdf), which applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF Trust Fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) or the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF).</p> <p>The policy (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF financed projects, including</p>
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				<p>how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and •strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society. <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF FSPs, MSPs, and GEF programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for EAs. It notes that requirements for GEF agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The Sixth GEF Assembly in June 2018 decided on the following on co-financing in the context of optimizing the use of GEF resources in different countries:</p>
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				<p>Optimizing the use of GEF resources in different countries</p> <p>Participants reiterate their support for the objectives of the 2014 Co-financing policy (FI/PL/01), i.e., for the GEF to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <p>(a) enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and</p> <p>(b) strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society.</p> <p>Participants agree that further refinement of the Co-financing policy is desirable to seek greater public and private investments in measures to achieve global environmental benefits.</p> <p>To this end, participants request that the Secretariat develop, for Council consideration, an updated co-financing policy and associated guidelines, including the following:</p> <p>Definitions: As per the 2014 co-financing policy, co-financing means “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner agency itself and/or by other non-GEF</p>
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				<p>sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives". Investment mobilized means the subset of co-financing that excludes recurrent expenditures.</p> <p>Level of Ambition: Against the background of the positive performance in GEF-6, the ambition for the overall GEF portfolio is increased to a co-financing ratio of at least 7:1. The ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing is monitored across all countries. For the portfolio of projects and programs approved in countries that are subject to "expectations for greater co-financing" as per the 2014 co-financing policy, the GEF aims to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1. Countries with the capacity to do so are encouraged to seek even higher levels of co-financing and investment mobilized. It is noted, however, that, over time, all countries should seek to mobilize greater investments.</p> <p>Monitoring and Reporting: The Secretariat will report annually on estimated and realized co-financing and investment mobilized at the portfolio and recipient country level.</p> <p>Participants emphasize, consistent with the current co-financing policy, that no minimum thresholds and/or specific co-financing or</p>
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			investment sources should be imposed in the review of individual projects or work programs.
			Recognizing that investment mobilized is a new concept in the GEF, participants further emphasize the importance of clear, operational definitions, and recommend that the Council review, at the mid-point of GEF-7, experiences of the implementation of the updated policy and associated guidelines with a view to drawing lessons and informing future deliberations on ways to optimize the use of GEF resources in different countries.
SC-2/11	6	Also requests the Global Environment Facility to dedicate a section of its website on Operational Programme 14 to guidance on how to apply for funding and to finalize as soon as possible its operations manual related to the Stockholm Convention.	<p>The GEF Secretariat undertook great efforts to inform recipient countries of the availability of its assistance to Parties of Stockholm Convention by announcing the application procedures through website and other meetings with GEF operational focal points.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF no longer has operational programs. These were replaced by focal areas⁴⁶ under which the programming directions for each GEF replenishment are developed. The GEF operates a Country Support Program (CSP) which provides support to Parties and to provide guidance on GEF policies, strategies, funding, etc.⁴⁷</p>

⁴⁶ These are listed in the [Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility](#).

⁴⁷ GEF, [GEF Country Support Programme](#).

SC-2/11	7	Further requests the Global Environment Facility to consider the guidance from the Conference of the Parties on incremental costs.	COP guidance was taken into account while finalizing GEF programming documents. The GEF Secretariat attempts to ensure that the guidelines and information requirements are followed in project design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
SC-2/11	8	Notes that the Resource Allocation Framework of the Global Environment Facility is not currently applied to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and invites the Global Environment Facility to consult with the Convention Secretariat with regard to its future work on the Resource Allocation Framework as it relates to the Convention without prejudice to any further decision on the application of the Resource Allocation Framework to the persistent organic pollutants focal area and to report on this issue to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting.	<p>The COP requested the GEF to report on the development of the Resource Allocation Framework (RAF). With the successful conclusion of the GEF-4 replenishment, the RAF is being implemented, initially for the focal areas of biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p>The policy recommendations approved by the replenishment negotiations and endorsed by the GEF Council instruct the GEF Secretariat to “work to develop a GEF wide RAF based on global environmental priorities and country-level performance relevant to those priorities”. The policy recommendations further provide that “there will be an independent mid-term review of the RAF to be considered by the Council in November/December 2008, at which time the Council will review the Secretariat’s progress in developing indicators for the other focal areas. Taking into account (i) the findings of the mid-term review, (ii) the progress in developing indicators for other focal areas, and (iii) subsequent decisions by the Council on the GEF-wide RAF framework, the Secretariat will implement a GEF-wide RAF by 2010, if feasible.”</p>

				<p>National focal points in GEF recipient countries are expected to play an important role in facilitating a consultative process in their respective countries that leads to the best use of resources. The GEF Council has expanded support for GEF national focal point development and national capacity building so that countries can better address global environmental challenges and strengthen their capacities to work through the RAF approach. To this end, two new initiatives –</p> <p>CSP for focal points and the GEF National Dialogue Initiative – have provided opportunities for stakeholders to seek clarification and provide feedback about the RAF.</p> <p>During the reporting period, the first meeting to increase familiarity with RAF was held with the POPs inter-agency task force, in which the Stockholm Convention Secretariat participated. No further directly related activities took place during the reporting period. The GEF Secretariat will continue to consult with the Stockholm Secretariat on this matter.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9</u></p> <p>The RAF was abolished and replaced by the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) in GEF-5. Currently the chemicals and wastes focal area is not included in the STAR along with the international waters focal area.</p>
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	SC-2/11	10	<p>Also requests the Global Environment Facility to inform the Conference of the Parties of the ways in which the Global Environment Facility might support the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity necessary for specific project execution in developing countries and countries with economies in transition necessary to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.</p>	<p>Past experience with GEF and other projects shows that the procurement of scientific equipment and the development of scientific and technical capacity is best conducted in the framework of larger programs where procurement or capacity is not the end in itself, but rather a means to reaching a broader goal (here, specifically, POPs reduction and elimination). In particular, experience shows that the likelihood of such efforts being sustainable is greatly enhanced when they take place in a broader context.</p> <p>In general, most GEF FSPs that aim to implement alternatives to replace POPs or that aim to remove and dispose of POPs containing waste include elements of scientific and technical capacity development. For example, one project is concerned with promoting various measures, including bait systems and alternative construction technologies and practices to replace the use of POPs pesticides used for termite control. This includes a modest research and development component to enhance the demonstration of the applicability of the selected alternatives to local conditions. Another project on PCB management includes training of government and electric utilities personnel on various aspects of PCB monitoring, including sampling, data evaluation, and quality assurance/quality control. The same project includes the use of ground penetrating radar</p>
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				<p>technology to locate PCB burial sites and will also introduce thermal desorption technology for the treatment of relatively low-level contaminated soils. In another project dealing with PCB management, the GEF will co-finance the upgrade and strengthening of existing laboratories for POPs analysis. This also constitutes a small portion of the funding programmed in a project dealing with the demonstration of alternatives to DDT for vector control. Such projects typically also include training on integrated malaria vector control techniques and introduce geographical information systems to analyze malaria epidemiology and entomological and other data. Finally, two GEF projects are supporting the introduction of available non-combustion technologies to destroy POPs, and yet another project will support research and development in two developing countries to verify the efficacy of low-cost technologies for site remediation.</p>
COP 3	SC-3/16	3	<p>Welcomes the ongoing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility and also welcomes in particular the streamlining of its project cycle, its review of focal area strategies and priority setting and its increased emphasis on the sound management of chemicals.</p>	No action required from the GEF.
	SC-3/16	8	<p>Welcomes the Global Environment Facility's shift in emphasis from support for the preparation of national implementation plans to the implementation of those plans and</p>	No action required from the GEF.

		requests the Global Environment Facility to continue to streamline its project cycle so that persistent organic pollutant projects can be developed and implemented on a priority basis.	
SC-3/16	9	Welcomes the co-financing analysis of the Global Environment Facility in its report to the Conference of the Parties at its third meeting and urges the Global Environment Facility to take into full consideration the different characteristics of projects when establishing its co-financing requirements.	<p>No action required from the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> The 5th GEF Assembly revised the co-financing policy of the GEF. The policy can be retrieved at http://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_procedures/co-financing</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> In May 2014, in response to Policy recommendations for the GEF-6 Replenishment, the GEF Council approved a co-financing policy (http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/GEF.C.46.09_Co-Financing_Policy_May_6_2014_1.pdf), which applies to projects and programs financed with resources from the GEF trust fund and the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund (GEF-financed projects). It does not apply to projects financed with resources from LDCF or SCCF.</p> <p>The policy (i) establishes the objectives for co-financing in GEF financed projects; (ii) defines co-financing in GEF financed projects; and (iii) sets forth the general principles and approaches for co-financing in GEF financed projects, including</p>

				<p>how co-financing will be monitored and evaluated.</p> <p>The policy notes that an objective of the GEF, working with its partners, is to attain adequate levels of co-financing as a means to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of the GEF in achieving global environmental benefits; and •strengthen partnerships with recipient country governments, multilateral and bilateral financing entities, the private sector, and civil society. <p>The policy defines co-financing as “resources that are additional to the GEF grant and that are provided by the GEF partner agency itself and/or by other non-GEF sources that support the implementation of the GEF-financed project and the achievement of its objectives.”</p> <p>The policy notes that co-financing is required for all GEF FSPs and MSPs, and GEF programmatic approaches. Co-financing is optional for EAs. It notes that requirements for GEF agencies and the GEF Secretariat during project review and approval and project monitoring.</p>
COP 4	SC-4/27	3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to ensure that the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties and the Convention Secretariat are appropriately informed and consulted in a timely manner on any further developments with regard to the Resource	<p>Noted</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> There has been no change to the STAR, which has replaced RAF in regard to POPs.</p>

		Allocation Framework that involve the persistent organic pollutant focal area.	<p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The 5th GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR in regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The 6th GEF Assembly did not make any changes to the STAR in regard to the Stockholm Convention.</p>
SC-4/27	4	Welcomes the continuing policy reforms within the Global Environment Facility as they relate to the streamlining of the project cycle and urges the Global Environment Facility to continue such efforts.	<p>No action required from the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 7:</u> During the reporting period reforms to the project cycle have been made including reducing the level of information required at the Project Information Form (PIF) stage, making the request for project preparation automatic on approval of a PIF raising the ceiling of MSPs to \$2 Million. Additional reforms are ongoing including developing a cancellation policy for projects that exceed the 18-month timeframe for development. These will be reported in the update at COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> The GEF Council approved amendments to the Cancellation Policy in June 2015. The policy aims to improve the GEF's operational efficiency by requiring effective management of the portfolio, providing incentives for the timely preparation, processing and implementation of projects, and clarifying criteria and requirements for the cancellation or suspension of projects.</p>

				<p>The policy establishes (i) the rules and procedures to cancel or suspend the GEF projects or programs; (ii) the roles and responsibilities of the involved parties – GEF Secretariat CEO, partner agencies, Country OFPs, and Trustee – at each stage of the project cycle; and (iii) the exception to the rule and the criteria.</p> <p>This policy applies to FSPS and programs whose PIFs or Program Framework Document (PFD) were included in (1) the Work Program approved at the October 2014 Council Meeting and (2) all Work Programs approved after October 2014. It also applies to MSPs whose PIFs were approved after June 4, 2015.</p> <p>As a result of this, the following POPs projects were cancelled:</p> <p>Kazakhstan – PMIS 3982, Elimination of POPs Waste, implemented by the World Bank. Cancelled project amount - \$10,350,000; Cancelled agency fee – 1,035,000</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The sixth GEF Assembly approved the following with respect to improving the operation efficiency of the GEF Project Cycle:⁴⁸</p>
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⁴⁸ GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document, GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

				<p>Operational Efficiency and Transparency</p> <p>Participants welcome the progress made in reducing the time elapsed from project approval to submission for CEO Endorsement/Approval.</p> <p>Participants recognize that there is further scope to accelerate the preparation and implementation of GEF projects and programs. Moreover, participants agree that there is a need to enhance the flow of data and information on operational progress and financing throughout the GEF project cycle to enable stronger oversight and transparency.</p> <p>Participants request that the Secretariat, in consultation with agencies, identify and present for Council consideration a proposal with additional policy measures to enhance the operational efficiency and transparency of the GEF, taking into account the comparative advantages of the respective agencies.</p>
COP 5	SC-5/24	5	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the Secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its sixth meeting.	<p>The GEF is working with the Secretariat of the Convention on the preparation of the planned evaluation of the effectiveness of the MOU between the COP and the GEF Council. Details on the cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention are provided in paragraphs 12-19 in the report to COP 6.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No further action on this guidance is required from the GEF.</p>

COP 6	SC-6/20	2	Requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the general guidance to the financial mechanism set out in the annex to decision SC-1/9, to continue to support eligible parties to the Convention in their efforts to develop plans for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention and to review and update, as appropriate, those implementation plans on a periodic basis;	<p>During the reporting period 12 requests were received and funded for review and updating of National Implementation Plans and two requests for NIPs were received and funded. These “initial NIPs” covered all current substances listed in the Stockholm Convention.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> Six Parties requested resources for the update and review of their NIPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> During GEF-6, a total of 16 Parties requested resources for NIPs and NIP updates to these plans. A list of these projects is included in Annex 3 of this report to COP 9.</p>
	SC-6/20	3	Also requests the entities entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Convention, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to continue to consider in their programming of areas of work for the forthcoming two biennia, from 2014 to 2017, the following priority areas: (a) Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls in equipment by 2025; (b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing polychlorinated biphenyls and equipment contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls, having a polychlorinated biphenyls content above 0.005 percent, in accordance	<p>The GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy, Program 4 adopts the guidance provided as follows:</p> <p>35. In accordance with Convention Guidance, the programme will take into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, including the following areas: (a) Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025 (b) Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs, having a PCBs content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of</p>

		<p>with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it;</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question;</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party;</p>	<p>the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028</p> <p>(c) Elimination or restriction of the production and use of newly listed persistent organic pollutants</p> <p>(d) Elimination of the production and use of DDT, except for parties that have notified the Secretariat of their intention to produce and/or use it</p> <p>(e) For parties that produce and/or use DDT, restriction of such production and/or use for disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT and when locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the party in question</p> <p>(f) Use of best available techniques for new sources in the categories listed in part II of Annex C of the Convention as soon as practicable but no later than four years after the entry into force of the Convention for a party</p> <p>36. In addition to time bound areas above, in response to Convention Guidance, and in areas where the activity has a direct benefit to a convention obligation, the GEF may support the following initiatives under this program:</p> <p>(a) Elimination of stockpiles, and were applicable production of DDT, obsolete pesticides and new POPs (Article 6)</p> <p>(b) Management and phase out POPs</p>
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				<p>(c) Environmentally sound management of POPs-containing wastes in accordance with the Basel Convention and its relevant technical guidelines</p> <p>(d) Reduction of emissions of UPOPs (Article 5)</p> <p>(e) Introduction of alternatives to DDT for vector control including approaches to improve their safe and rational use for public health</p> <p>(f) Introduction of non-chemical alternatives</p> <p>(g) Integrated pesticide management including in the context of food security</p> <p>(h) Application of green industry, or sound chemicals management along the supply chain</p> <p>(i) Design of products and processes that minimize the use and generation of hazardous substances and waste</p> <p>37. Projects with significant investment, for example, treatment technologies such as alternatives to large-scale incineration, implementation of supply chain management and green chemistry, may be considered when there are both large-scale leveraging of national and bilateral resources and strong long-term national commitments.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 8:</u> During the reporting period, close to 60 percent of the resources were aimed at PCB elimination and UPOPs reduction. The portfolio targets 10,500 tons of PCB and over 1100 gTEQ of UPOPs.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u></p>
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				<p>As of June 2018, the focal area is expected to achieve the following results for GEF-6:</p> <p>76,251 tons of POPs, including obsolete chemicals (5,826 tons), PCB (19,923 tons), PFOS or PFOS containing material (36,652 tons) and others (13,850 tons). UOPs reduction is reported at 439 gTEQ.⁴⁹</p>
	SC-6/20	5	<p>Requests the Global Environment Facility:</p> <p>(a) To respond to the rapidly evolving chemicals and wastes agenda and the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition, including, among other measures, through the Small Grants Programme;</p> <p>(b) When providing financial support, to give priority to countries that have not yet received funding for the implementation of activities contained in their national implementation plans;</p> <p>(c) To take into account the changing needs of developing country parties and parties with economies in transition when updating their national implementation plans to include newly listed persistent organic pollutants;</p> <p>(d) To continue to provide adequate financial resources to activities to implement obligations under the Stockholm Convention, while within its mandate exploring how to</p>	<p>a. The GEF-6 chemicals and wastes strategy has been designed to respond to the evolving chemicals and wastes agenda. This has been accompanied by a re-defining of the focal area. The GEF instrument has been amended to replace the former POPs and ODS focal areas with a chemicals and wastes focal area that integrates the work of the GEF on chemicals in wastes and insures integrated and synergistic programming. In regard to the SGP the GEF-6 SGP document has the following provisions for chemicals and wastes:</p> <p>Local to Global Chemicals Management Coalition: SGP will focus support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint effort with SGP's established partners such as the International Pesticides Elimination Network, as well as new partnerships including with government agencies, research institutions, private sector and</p>

⁴⁹ This reduction from the previous reporting period reflects a change from the time of PIF approval to CEO endorsement.

		<p>mobilize further financial resources for chemicals and wastes;</p> <p>(e) To consider increasing, in the sixth replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility, the overall amount of funding accorded to the chemicals focal area;</p>	<p>international agencies such as UNIDO and WHO. SGP will seek to establish systems of local certification of producers and/or their products which then could expand to the national level through initially producer-consumer agreements eventually graduating to national government policy. In mercury management, at least one artisanal gold-mining community in each of the hotspot countries - Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Mongolia, Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, Zimbabwe – could be converted to the use of alternative gold mining techniques and serve as basis for policy changes in these countries.</p> <p>b. Projects that come from countries that have not previously received funding to implement their national implementation plans are afforded priority.</p> <p>c. During the reporting period 12 Parties requested funding to update their national implementation plans and two Parties requested funding for their first NIP. In all these projects the GEF encourage the Parties to include all chemicals currently listed in the Convention as well as newly listed chemicals which were not yet in force and chemicals likely to be listed at COP 7.</p> <p>d. In GEF-5, \$375M was notionally allocated to the Stockholm Convention. At the end of the GEF-5, \$369M had been programmed to projects for the Stockholm Convention. These projects indirectly funded the Basel Convention when they dealt with the environmentally sound</p>
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COP 7				<p>management of POPs waste. Some projects also addressed multiple chemicals issues for example POPs and mercury emissions from health care waste while other projects addressed multiple environmental issues including POPs and climate change, specifically energy efficiency.</p> <p>e. The GEF 6 chemicals and wastes focal area has \$554M allocated to it. This is the third largest focal area of the GEF after biodiversity and climate change.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> No additional response is required since this guidance was specific to report on the GEF-6 replenishment.</p>
	SC-6/20	8	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include, in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties, as set forth in paragraph 9 (a) of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility, information on the implementation of the complete set of guidance referred to in paragraph 7 (a) of the present decision.	<p>A complete response to all guidance received by the GEF referred to paragraph 7(a) of decision 6/20 is contained in Annex 2 of the report to COP 7.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Annex 4 of this report to COP 9 provides updated responses to all guidance received from COP 1 to COP 7 and provides the response to guidance received at COP 8.</p>
	SC-7/21	2	Reaffirms the guidance to the financial mechanism that it adopted in previous decisions, as reflected in the note by the Secretariat;	<p>Noted. Annex 1 to the report provides complete GEF responses to all guidance provided since COP 1 to the GEF.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> Annex 4 of this report to COP 9 provides updated responses to all guidance received from COP 1 to</p>

				COP 7 and provides the response to guidance received at COP 8.
	5	Welcomes the establishment of the Global Environment Facility Chemicals and Waste Focal Area, its strategy and the increased funds allocated for chemicals and waste and encourages the Facility to continue to enhance synergies in its activities, taking into account the co-benefits for the Basel and Rotterdam conventions and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, while first addressing the needs of the Stockholm Convention;		The GEF has supported sustainable waste management projects, including hazardous waste from electronic and electronic waste and health care waste, to reduce not only POPs emission but also various chemicals such as lead and cadmium. The activities will contribute the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, and follow the requirement and guidelines under the Basel and Rotterdam conventions.
	7	Notes the evolving funding needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement the Stockholm Convention and the chemicals and waste agenda and reaffirms the request to the Global Environment Facility to respond in that regard;		<p>The GEF continues to fund requests for NIP updates and has funded in this period has funded 6 requests of 6 requests that we submitted. In GEF-6, an amount of \$20M has been set aside for NIPs and NIP updates. In regard to FSPs to support the implementation of the amendments to the Convention, the GEF has provided resources to projects to phase out PFOS and PBDE in a number of countries. The details are provided in Annex 2 of the report to COP 8.</p> <p><u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF-6 period included projects that addressed implementation of amendments to the Stockholm Convention. Several projects addressed the new POPs including lindane, PFOS, endosulfan and PBDE. A full list of GEF-6 projects is included in Annex 3 of this report to COP 9.</p>

COP 8		8	Requests the Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to identify possible elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address the relevant priorities of the Basel and Rotterdam conventions for consideration by the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention at its eighth meeting;	Noted. The GEF was consulted by the BRS Secretariat on the development of the information paper on the elements of guidance that was presented at the 7 th Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee of the Minamata Convention.
		11	Requests the Global Environment Facility to include in its regular reports to the Conference of the Parties information on the implementation of the guidance set forth in the present decision.	Noted.
	SC-8/16	1	<i>Requests</i> the principal entity entrusted with the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, taking into account the specific deadlines set forth in the Convention, to consider in its programming of areas of work for the period 2018–2022 the following priority areas:	In the GEF-6 and GEF-7 replenishment programming directions the specific deadlines specifically pertaining to PCB are included in the programming directions.
		a	Development and deployment of products, methods and strategies as alternatives to persistent organic pollutants;	Under the Industrial Program in GEF-7 in the chemicals and wastes focal area the following areas of work will specifically address development, deployment of products, technologies, etc. to replace POPs and strive towards widespread use green chemicals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable chemistry/eco-design/strategies encompassing the entire

				<p>life-cycle of chemicals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elimination of the use of mercury and POPs in products (Including brominated flame retardants and PFOS) as well as the use of mercury in products (as specified in Annex A of the Minamata Convention) by phasing our manufacturing of the pure chemicals and introduction of alternatives in the products with a preference to non-toxic chemicals. <p>Similarly, the Agricultural Program will address this guidance as follows: “This program will address the agricultural POPs and agricultural chemicals that contain mercury or its compounds. Where the chemicals are in use, investments will be made to introduce alternatives with a preference given to non-chemical means. The program will target the reduction of endosulfan, lindane, and highly hazardous pesticides (HHP) that enter the global food supply chain, as well as address end of life, waste, and obsolete POPs and mercury-based agricultural chemicals and management and safe disposal of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury based agricultural chemicals.”</p>
		b	Restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable	<p>The Agricultural Program in the GEF-7 chemicals and wastes focal area specifically addresses this guidance on DDT as follows: “This program will also address restriction of DDT production and use to disease vector control in accordance with World Health Organization recommendations and</p>

		alternatives are not available to a Party to the Stockholm Convention;	guidelines on the use of DDT in cases where locally safe, effective and affordable alternatives are not available to the Party in question.”
	c	Elimination of the use of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in equipment by 2025;	The Industrial Program includes the following: “Elimination of the use of PCBs in equipment by 2025” which responds to this guidance.
	d	Environmentally sound waste management of liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A to the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028;	The Industrial Program includes the following: “Environmentally sound waste management/disposal of mercury/mercury containing waste or POPs including liquids containing PCBs and equipment contaminated with PCBs having a PCB content above 0.005 percent, in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 6 and part II of Annex A of the Convention, as soon as possible and no later than 2028” that responds to this guidance.
	e	Introduction and use of best available techniques and best environmental practices to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;	The Industrial Programs includes the following:” Introduction and use of BAT/BEP to minimize and ultimately eliminate releases of UPOPs and mercury from major source categories included in both the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions including, but not limited to, cement manufacturing, coal fired power plants, various metallurgical processes, waste incineration.” The Agricultural Program will deal with safe handling of agricultural plastics contaminated by POPs and mercury based agricultural chemicals. Both programs directly respond to the introduction of BAT/BEP which minimizes releases of UPOPs from the industrial and agricultural process.

		f	<p>Development and strengthening of national legislation and regulations for meeting obligations with regard to persistent organic pollutants listed in the annexes to the Convention;</p>	<p>The Industrial Program has been designed as follows: “This program is intended to eliminate or significantly reduce chemicals listed under</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stockholm Convention on Persistent Pollutants • The Minamata Convention on Mercury • The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management • The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer <p>Through supporting projects and programs that address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals and wastes at the end of life; • Chemicals that are used or emitted from or in processes and products. <p>In support of the above, this program will fund facilitation of enabling environments and strengthening of national legislation and regulatory capacity for meeting obligations with regard to POPs, mercury and other chemicals listed in the chemicals and wastes conventions including the removal of barriers to market access of manufacturing of products containing GEF relevant chemicals, introduction of alternatives and reduction of production of the pure chemical using sustainable/green chemistry approaches and that promotes a shift to a circular economy and that supports de-toxifying products and material supply chains.”</p>
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	g	Review and updating of national implementation plans, including as appropriate their initial development	<p>The Enabling Activities Program includes the following: “This program will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support enabling activities under the Stockholm Convention, NIPs and NIP Updates • Support enabling activities under the Minamata Convention, including MIAs and ASGM NAPs <p>Global monitoring of chemicals related to effectiveness evaluation under the Chemical Conventions”</p>
	2	Encourages the Global Environment Facility to continue to support the focal area of chemicals and waste and if appropriate its work on integrated programming as a means of harnessing opportunities for synergy in implementing the Stockholm Convention and contributing to the global efforts to attain the chemicals-and-waste-related Sustainable Development Goals with adequate and sustainable financial resources, taking into account the national priorities of developing countries;	<p>In GEF-6, the portfolio of projects supported synergies across the Chemicals Conventions as well as across focal areas. During GEF-6, two programs, 31 FSPs, and eight MSPS were supported to implement the Stockholm Convention. Among these, seven projects including one of the programs implement both the Stockholm Convention and the Minamata Convention in sectors of relevance for both Conventions such as healthcare, waste management, and scrap processing. There were also nine projects including one program and two child projects from the cities integrated approach pilot that were multifocal area and included the climate change, land degradation and international waters focal area.</p> <p>In GEF-7, the chemicals and wastes focal area will support the Sustainable Cities IP and the Food,</p>

				Land Use and Restoration IP that are included in the GEF-7 programming strategy. The focal area will help to minimize the inclusion of chemicals covered by Convention in new cities and will support phase out and management of Stockholm relevant chemicals and their waste in existing infrastructure, products, and materials. The focal area will also where appropriate support the phase out of Stockholm Convention relevant chemicals for the global food supply through integration with the Food, Land Use and Restoration GEF-7 IP.
		3	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider improving its access modalities, including enabling the participation of a number of additional agencies from developing countries;	Since the changes to the project cycle in GEF-5, Parties can directly access resources for EAs through the direct access modality. There are also 18 accredited GEF agencies including agencies from developing countries. In GEF-6, nine of the eighteen GEF agencies supported Parties to implement their obligations under the Stockholm Convention. Of the nine, three were regional development banks AfDB, BOAD, and one was a national development bank, DBSA. The addition of regional and national development banks in the GEF partnership has improved access to diverse capabilities as concluded in the OPS 6 Report. ⁵⁰ While for the most part the expansion of the GEF agencies has been positive, the OPS 6 Report also notes that the increase has led to greater competition among agencies and increases the transaction cost to Governments

⁵⁰ GEF IEO, 2017, [OPS 6 Report: The GEF in the Changing Environmental Finance Landscape](#).

				who need to engage with a larger cohort of agencies.
		4	Encourages the Global Environment Facility and its partners to support recipient countries in their efforts to identify and mobilize co-financing for its projects related to the implementation of the Stockholm Convention, including through public private partnerships, as well as applying co-financing arrangements in ways that improve access and do not create barriers or increase costs for recipient countries seeking access to Global Environment Facility funds;	<p>The GEF Council, at its 54th meeting in June 2018, approved an updated policy on co-financing.⁵¹</p> <p>The policy reiterates that “[co-financing is required for all GEF-financed Full-Sized Projects, Medium-Sized Projects and programs [, and] encouraged for all Enabling Activities”, while providing for exceptions in response to emergencies or unforeseen circumstances.</p> <p>Reflecting the GEF’s track record of mobilizing increasing levels of co-financing, the policy raises the level of ambition for the GEF portfolio to “reach a ratio of co-financing to GEF project financing of at least 7:1, and for the portfolio of projects and programs approved in UMICs and HIC that are not SIDS or LDCs to reach a ratio of investment mobilized to GEF financing of at least 5:1”. The policy affirms, however, that “the Secretariat does not impose minimum thresholds and/or specific types or sources of co-financing or investment mobilized in its review of individual projects and programs”.</p>

⁵¹ GEF, 2018, [Updated Co-Financing Policy](#), FI/PL/01.

				<p>The implementation of the policy is supported by guidelines.⁵²</p> <p>Early experience of the implementation of the policy and guidelines⁵³ is presented in a Council document. The document demonstrates that GEF projects and programs continue to mobilize varying levels of co-financing, and that the GEF remains responsive to the variable co-financing opportunities and constraints of different countries, implementing agencies, and GEF focal areas.</p> <p>Recognizing that the policy introduces new concepts and a higher level of ambition, the Council has requested that the Secretariat monitor its implementation and report on progress, results and lessons learned at the 59th Council meeting in the fall of 2020.</p>
		5	Takes note of the projected shortfall of resources from the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility due to exchange rate movements and the decision of the Council of the Global Environment Facility on item 6 of the agenda for its fifty-first meeting;	No Action Required
		6	Notes the crucial role of the Global Environment Facility in the mobilization of resources at the domestic level and in	At its 51 st meeting, the GEF Council considered options to manage a projected shortfall of resources for GEF-6 as a result of currency

⁵² GEF, 2018, [Guidelines for implementation of the Co-financing policy](#), Policy: FI/GN/01.

⁵³ GEF, 2018, [Early experience of the implementation of the Co-financing Policy Guidelines](#), Council Document GEF/C.55/Inf.06.

			support of the effective implementation of the Stockholm Convention and requests the Global Environment Facility to continue its efforts to minimize the potential consequences of the projected shortfall referred to in paragraph 5 above for its support to developing countries aiming to fulfil the relevant programming directions of the sixth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility and with a view to maintaining the level of support to Global Environment Facility recipient countries	fluctuations of the US dollar relative to the other GEF donor currencies. The projected shortfall for the chemicals and wastes focal area was 16 percent as put forward in the Update of GEF-6 Resource Availability. ⁵⁴ This translates to an indicative allocation of \$467 million. By the end of GEF-6, \$465 million was programmed in the chemicals and wastes focal area. Within the context of the overall final GEF-6 envelope that was programmed, this amount for the chemicals and wastes focal area was consistent with the balance among the focal areas agreed in the replenishment.
		7	Requests the Global Environment Facility to consider exploring measures to mitigate possible risks, including currency risks, in order to avoid potential negative impacts on future replenishment periods for the provision of financial resources for all Global Environment Facility recipient countries, taking fully into account the obligations under the Stockholm Convention	Participants to the GEF-7 replenishment explored measures to manage currency risks, including: (a) the establishment of a (FX) hedging program within an overarching risk management framework, and (b) employing a second operating currency, such as EUR. With approximately 96 percent of cumulative funding allocations expected to be disbursed in US dollars, the benefits of employing a second operating currency would be limited. Participants discussed the hedging option in detail, including a proposed FX risk management framework, hedging costs, and collateral requirements. Participants had divergent views on hedging and agreed therefore to defer the decision to a later date, as summarized in the GEF-6 Funding Retrospective. ⁵⁵

⁵⁴ GEF, 2016, [Update on GEF 6 Resource Availability](#), Council Document GEF/C.51/04.

⁵⁵ GEF, 2018, [GEF-6 Funding Retrospective](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/06.

	8	Requests the Global Environment Facility, as appropriate, to ensure that its policies and procedures related to the consideration and review of funding proposals be duly followed in an efficient and transparent manner	The reviews of all GEF projects follows GEF policy and procedures, and review results are sent to the GEF agency and country proponents for feedback and information to ensure transparency and efficiency.
	9	Takes note of the following non-exhaustive list of elements of guidance from the Stockholm Convention to the Facility that also address relevant priorities of the Basel Convention on the Control of the Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade	
	a	Environmentally sound management of waste consisting of, containing or contaminated with persistent organic pollutants;	The GEF's programming already addresses and funds the environmentally sound management of waste containing or contaminated with POPs including PCB containing equipment and waste, medical waste, waste pesticides including containers etc.
	b	Minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants;	The GEF's programming already addresses the minimization of waste with a view to reducing or eliminating releases from UPOPs including minimization of open burning of electronic waste, municipal and hazardous waste and incineration of medical and plastic waste.

			In GEF-6, 44 percent of GEF resources were programmed for the reduction and elimination of 439 gTEQ/yr of emissions of UPOPs.
	c	Development or strengthening of national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations regarding persistent organic pollutants listed under the Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions as well as persistent organic pollutant wastes as covered by the Basel Convention;	GEF programming for the Stockholm and Minamata Conventions help to strengthen the environmentally sound management of POPs and mercury, which strengthens the national legal and regulatory frameworks for meeting obligations under Stockholm and Minamata Conventions. This usually extends to Rotterdam and Basel Conventions if the legislation includes waste management and trans-shipment of wastes and the chemicals themselves.
	10	Requests the Secretariat	
	a	To prepare, on the basis of the document developed by the Secretariat pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) of decision SC-6/20, a complete set of guidance to the financial mechanism of the Convention by consolidating the guidance set out in decision SC-7/21 and paragraphs 1–8 of the present decision;	The GEF Secretariat has been consulted on this list and stands ready to continue to provide feedback with a view to helping the Basel, Rotterdam, and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat fully develop the consolidated guidance.
	11	Welcomes the report of the Global Environment Facility to the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention;	The GEF Council appreciates the acknowledgment of the report and will report at COP 9 to the Stockholm Convention.
	15	Requests the Global Environment Facility, during the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund, to consider the needs assessment report referred to in paragraph	The needs assessment has been considered in providing funding scenarios for the GEF-7 replenishment. The chemicals and wastes focal area has an indicative allocation of US\$599 million for GEF-7.

			14 above and the non-exhaustive list referred to in paragraph 9 above;	
		22	Further requests the Secretariat to transmit to the Global Environment Facility for its consideration the consolidated guidance referred to in paragraph 10 above, the report on the fourth review of the financial mechanism referred to in paragraph 12 above and the report on the assessment of funding needs over the period 2018–2022 referred to in paragraph 14 above and invites the Global Environment Facility to indicate, in its next regular report to the Conference of the Parties, how the above guidance and reports have been reflected in the outcomes of the negotiations on the seventh replenishment of the Facility;	The GEF-7 chemicals and wastes programming investment framework, paragraphs 219 to 246 of the GEF Programming Directions contained in the Report on 7 th replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund, ⁵⁶ describes in detail the elements for programming priority and programming areas that are extracted from the COP guidance.
		23	Welcomes the ongoing collaboration between the secretariats of the Global Environment Facility and the Stockholm Convention and encourages the two secretariats to further enhance effective inter secretariat cooperation in accordance with the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention and the Council of the Global Environment Facility;	The GEF will continue to strengthen its collaboration with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention.
		24	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the	The GEF Secretariat stands ready to collaborate with the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention to prepare a report on the implementation of the

⁵⁶ GEF, 2018, [Report on the Seventh Replenishment of the GEF Trust Fund](#), Assembly Document GEF/A.6/05/Rev.01.

			implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility with regard to cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting.	MOU between the COP and the Council of the GEF regarding cooperation between the secretariats and reciprocal representation, including follow-up actions, for consideration by COP 9.
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Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility Trust Fund

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 3	SC-3/16	2	Welcomes the successful fourth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility along with the increased level of the funding for persistent organic pollutants within that replenishment.	No action required from the GEF
	SC-3/16	7	Decides that the outcomes of the periodic assessments of the funding necessary and available for the implementation of the convention shall be an input of the Conference of the Parties to the negotiations on the replenishment of the Trust Fund of the Global Environment Facility.	The GEF uses the needs assessment as an input into the replenishment process.
COP 4	SC-4/27	2	Calls on developed countries, in the context of the fifth replenishment of the Global Environment Facility, being aware of the funding needs assessment ⁵⁷ and in the light of the current and possible future listing of new persistent organic pollutants, to make all efforts to make adequate financial resources	No action required from the GEF.

⁵⁷ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/27.

COP 5			available in accordance with their obligations under Article 13 of the Convention to enable developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition to fulfil their obligations under the Convention.	
	SC-5/25	2	Requests the Secretariat to compile information relevant to the third review of the financial mechanism and submit it to the Conference of the Parties for consideration at its sixth meeting.	GEF is cooperating with the Secretariat of the Convention and independent evaluators to provide all necessary information to facilitate the review of the financial mechanism.

Article 16 - Effectiveness Evaluation

COP	Decision	Paragraph	Text	GEF Response
COP 2	SC-2/11	9	Requests the Global Environment Facility to work with the Convention Secretariat to determine an appropriate approach for capacity-building for developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition in the process of effectiveness evaluation pursuant to Article 16 of the Convention.	The GEF has consulted regularly with the Stockholm Secretariat on this issue. As the COP will be considering for adoption at its third session the draft implementation plan for the global monitoring plan for the first effectiveness evaluation, the GEF will continue to keep a watchful brief with a view to defining support that may be provided for country driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. Through support to the project "Assessment of existing capacity and capacity building needs to analyze POPs in developing countries", with co-financing from Canada, Germany and Japan, the GEF has already taken steps that contribute to this effort. The project, which is nearing completion, has led to the development of a database of existing laboratory capacity and a

COP 3				number of training tools and guidance material, and has worked on various aspects of POPs analysis with selected laboratories in Africa, Latin America, and South East Asia.
	SC-2/13	10	Agrees that immediate actions for long-term funding arrangements, including capacity-building to implement the global monitoring plan, should be started, taking into account gaps in information between regions and their capabilities to implement monitoring activities to enable long-term evaluation of the Convention in accordance with the provisions of its Article 13 on the financial mechanism.	No action required from the GEF.
	SC-3/16	6	Invites the Global Environment Facility to incorporate activities related to the global monitoring plan and capacity-building in developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition as priorities for providing financial support.	In response to the COP, reference to the global monitoring plan was made in the GEF-4 strategy for POPs and discussions were held with the Convention Secretariat and UNEP to ascertain how best the GEF could provide support to this effort through country driven and sustainable implementation activities in eligible countries, consistent with the GEF's mandate. It was envisaged that the GEF might support a limited number of sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the global monitoring plan. To date, the GEF Secretariat has received requests for four PIF that were processed for approval for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for the SIDS. The full project document for the

COP 4				latter was recently submitted for CEO endorsement and is approved at time of writing.
	SC-4/28	2	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support for further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the global monitoring report prepared in connection with the evaluation of the effectiveness of the Convention. ⁵⁸	The GEF supported 4 sub-regional MSPs to strengthen capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and enhance their participation to the global monitoring plan for the Eastern and Southern African region, for West Africa, for Latin America and the Caribbean, and for SIDS. One additional project has been recently submitted by UNEP and will include monitoring of new POPs. This project is under review.
	SC-4/31	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Stockholm Convention and invites other donors to provide sufficient financial support to further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives which provided data for the first monitoring report.	<u>Update for COP 9:</u> The GEF has funded two phases of the global monitoring plan in all regions which consist of countries that are developing countries or countries with economies in transition. The work conducted under this program has contributed to the effectiveness evaluation of the Convention.
COP 5	SC-5/23	8	Further requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to enable the collection of data on all indicators stipulated in the effectiveness evaluation framework set out in the annex to the note	The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plan. In this period the GEF has worked bilaterally with UNEP to develop and scale up the global monitoring plans. These projects were submitted to the GEF for funding at a total value of \$12 million.

⁵⁸ UNEP/POPS/COP.4/33.

COP 6			by the Secretariat on effectiveness evaluation. ⁵⁹	
	SC-5/23	9	Requests the financial mechanism of the Convention and invites other donors to provide financial support to permit further step-by-step capacity enhancement, including through strategic partnerships, to sustain the new monitoring initiatives, which provided data for the first monitoring report.	<p>The GEF approved a project implemented by UNEP to develop methodologies to include the new POPs in the global monitoring plans.</p> <p>Another project was also approved for UNIDO to develop the methodologies to assess the new POPs in projects and to develop inventories.</p>
	SC-6/18	3	Requests the Secretariat, in consultation with the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility, to prepare a report on the effectiveness of the implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the Conference of the Parties and the Council of the Global Environment Facility for consideration by the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting;	Noted. The GEF provided inputs into the report.

⁵⁹ UNEP/POPS/COP.5/31.

ANNEX 5: FINDINGS RELEVANT TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION IN COUNTRY EVALUATIONS CONDUCTED BY THE INDEPENDENT EVALUATION OFFICE IN GEF-6

Country	Finding
Tajikistan	<p>Tajikistan in the preparation of important documents, including the First National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the National Implementation Plan for Stockholm Convention on POPs. Activities for the Stockholm Convention on POPs: National Implementation Plan for the Republic of Tajikistan (GEF ID 1955); and the follow-up Review and Update of the National Implementation Plan that is being implemented.</p> <p>Support to POPs did not go beyond helping the country prepare and re-actualize its national implementation plan for the Stockholm Convention or facilitating collaboration among various institutions dealing with POPs at the national level.</p>
Morocco	<p>Morocco worked with the GEF on the management of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (GEF-3), as part of the enabling activity Initial assistance to Morocco to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) (GEF ID 1673). This initial activity supported the development of the National Implementation Plan (NIP) for POPs submitted to the Secretariat of the Stockholm Convention in 2006.</p>
Sri Lanka	<p>Although limited in spread of activities and project ideas, GEF support has helped Sri Lanka meet its international commitments as well as a number of key national concerns.</p> <p>The POPs enabling activity (GEF ID 1777) helped Sri Lanka prepare its National Implementation Plan and ratify the Stockholm Convention in 2005.</p> <p>During conduct of the GEF-funded POPs enabling activity of 2002–06 to develop a National Implementation Plan, Sri Lanka ratified the Stockholm Convention in 2005. This action put POPs on the environmental agenda in Sri Lanka and led to the formation of a POPs unit in the Ministry of Environment.</p>
Sierra Leone	<p>The GEF project Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs in Sierra Leone,</p>

	<p>was implemented by UNIDO between 2003 and 2009. As a result of GEF support, Sierra Leone completed its national implementation plan. However, five years after its development, no follow-up activities have been undertaken except for the recent designation of a focal point for relevant activities in the Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p>GEF supported Sierra Leone by funding the aforementioned national enabling activity under POPs implemented by UNIDO. The project resulted in a national inventory that identified and quantified the production, trade, storage, use, or unintentional emission of POPs; an assessment of the current legal, institutional, and technical capacity in the management and monitoring of POPs; an assessment of the socioeconomic implications of POPs use and reduction, and awareness of POP related risks amongst stakeholders; identification from preliminary inventories and assessments, the actions to be taken by Sierra Leone as a matter of priority; and preparation of the national implementation plan.</p> <p>Through the national implementation plan, an action plan was developed to reduce or eliminate the chemicals in annexes A and B of the Stockholm Convention. Since Sierra Leone does not produce POPs, the strategies developed focus on: control of importation and use, raising awareness of decision makers and users, and equipping the institutions involved with means of identification and intervention. Priority activities include strengthening the legal and institutional framework for management of POPs, and other agricultural and industrial chemicals; facility development for disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls; establishment of coordinating mechanisms for the management of POPs; establishment of better environmental practices to manage POPs pesticides; and creation of public information, awareness raising, and education tools and mechanisms for POPs.</p>
Tanzania	<p>The GEF supported Enabling Activities to Facilitate Early Action on the Implementation of the Stockholm Convention on POPs in the United Republic of Tanzania (GEF ID 1510). This activity made a significant contribution to laying the foundation for the GEF regional Africa Stockpiles Program (GEF ID 1348), through which the country was able to dispose of 575 tons of obsolete polluting pesticides and 392 tons of heavily contaminated soils. Other results that built on the work of the enabling activities include significant reductions in the release of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and POPs, the phaseout of industrial use of PCBs, and the removal of toxic and persistent pesticides from the list of those approved for use in Tanzania. The GEF also laid the groundwork for the 2005 NIP, which specified the existing situation with</p>

	regard to POPs and outlined the country's commitments to and intended actions for control and management of POPs over a 15-year period.
Eritrea	<p>The GEF provided enabling activity support to Eritrea to facilitate early action on implementation of the Stockholm Convention. The overall objective of the project was to strengthen Eritrea's national capacity and capability to prepare a NIP for POP management. This plan will provide a basic, essential level of information to enable policy and strategic decisions to be made. The NIP was finalized in June 2012. (GEF ID 3139).</p> <p>Two projects in Eritrea address the POPs focal area: one enabling activity and one FSP. Both projects support capacity strengthening for compliance with the country's obligations under the Stockholm Convention. GEF support has aimed at building capacity on obsolete pesticides, completing Eritrea's inventory of POP-polluted sites, and providing for the environmentally safe management and disposal of obsolete POPs. At the time of this evaluation, only the enabling activity related to implementation of the Stockholm Convention had been completed.</p>
Brazil	The first GEF project approved in this focal area in Brazil is the Development of a National Implementation Plan in Brazil as a First Step to Implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (GEF ID 2096). The intent of the project is clearly relevant, as it plans to generate a publication to comply with an international agreement and guide national policy on the subject.
Cuba	Support to the convention [full report in Spanish]
India	<p>The outcome achievements of the Development of a National Implementation Plan (NIP) in India as a First Step to Implement the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants project (GEF ID 1520) were rated as moderately unsatisfactory.</p> <p>From the information gathered from available project documents and interviews, it may be inferred that the chemicals projects in India's GEF portfolio have made contributions by helping the country prepare its NIP to address POPs and thereby enabling it to meet its obligations under the Stockholm Convention. The NIP has identified short-, medium-, and long-term priorities for India's implementation of the convention. There is also an increased focus on better management of hazardous chemicals, apart from the influence of relevant policies.</p>

	<p>The terminal evaluation report for the NIP project also notes several weaknesses of the project. It assesses the quality of the NIP to be low due to poor selection of the applied methodologies, limited consultations, ineffective M&E, and slow progress on legislation targeting POPs. Given the lack of field verification coverage for this focal area, the evaluation team was not able to determine the extent to which expected (or reported) results were actually achieved.</p>
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ANNEX 6: LIST AND LINKS TO ALL GEF REPORTS TO THE STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

[Report of the GEF to The First meeting of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.1/INF/11](#)

[Report of the GEF to the Second Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.2/28](#)

[Report of the GEF to the Third Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.3/INF/3](#)

[Report of the GEF to the Fourth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.4/25](#)

[Report of the GEF to the Fifth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.5/24](#)

[Report of the GEF to the Sixth Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.6/INF/24](#)

[Report of the GEF to the Seventh Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.7/INF/33](#)

[Report of the GEF to the Eight Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention
UNEP/POPS/COP.8/INF28](#)